

VOL. XXIII.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

Short Stories that tell of Great Reductions for this Week at this Popular Trading Resort.

SILKS.

New-Chinas.

Remnants.

Solid Chinas.

Wash Silks.

DRESS GOODS.

Black Goods.

Suits to Order.

White Goods.

Laces and Embroideries.

HOSIERY.

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

—To those who have been waiting our new arrivals. We are pleased to say that they are here. Bright and beautiful. About 45 pieces in this lot. So many new things. A rare collection, small figures on cream grounds and 20 other new styles. These are the mid-summer things, and are sure to win public favor. Seen nowhere else. 75c yard.

—About 1,000 short lengths in fine Colored Silks, ranging from 2 to 7 yards. The short ends of what were our most popular goods. These are just what you want for the children and the correct things for misses waists. A great bargain 1/2 price.

—Are in great demand. On yesterday we opened 69 pieces in elegant light shades and black. The price every where is about 89c. Here we ask 50c.

—With us the trade has been great. The styles are beautiful, and those which were \$1.25 and \$1.39 per yard are added to our excellent collection and the price will be 75c.

—Light shades, all wool, 40 inch Crepons, worth 90c, down to 50c yd. 54-inch Storm Serge, stylish for mountain or seashore, \$1 a yard. A popular Matlasse Flannel Suiting for Blazers and Blazer suits, worth 75c, now 39c yard.

—Novelty Dress Suitings, that were \$2 and \$1.50 yard, now down to 75c, 59 pieces French Challies, choice new patterns, usually sold at 75c, our price 53c a yard.

—New lot French Organdies just in, others ask you 50c, they go too at reduction prices, 39c a yard.

—19 patterns, in a lovely figured Scotch Swiss, only \$4.35 a pattern.

—An all-wool 40 inch French Albatross, best black, worth 75c, now 48c yard.

—Tarnise, the lightest and best summer material for black dress goods wearers, excellent quality 98c, truly worth \$1.35.

—Black Storm Serge, full 40 inches wide and very good value indeed at the absurdly low price of 49c.

—Black French Crepon, popularity itself, we offer a splendid one at 59c a yard.

—B. Priestley & Co. have a world-wide reputation. We offer one of their black silk warp Henriettas, that the regular price of which has been \$1.39 at only 98c a yard.

—The style, fit and elegance of costumes, made in our DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT cannot be excelled in this country. We employ only the finest artists, and guarantee you perfect satisfaction. Orders executed in from five to ten days' time.

—3,000 yards short lengths, extra value Check Nainsook, worth 12 1/2c if in the bolt we offer at 5c a yard.

—69 pieces dotted Swisses, white with white dots and white with colored dots, last week they were 40c, now 25c a yard.

—Plain white French Organdies, 72 inches wide, worth 75c, at 49c.

—Sheer India Linen Plaids and Stripes, worth 15c, down to 7 1/2c a yard.

—1,000 yards Point de Gene Laces, white, cream and beige, we close them out at 25c, they were 50c and 60c a yard.

—Black Mull, 45 inch skirting for suits, 4 1/2 yards in patterns, lovely embroidered in colored silk, first of the season you would have had to pay twice the amount asked now, \$3 a pattern.

—A job lot of Cambric Edgings that if bought regular, would have to bring 85c to 50c a yard. We place them on sale Monday at 10c a yard.

—We have a few of those slightly soiled Handkerchiefs left. We close them tomorrow at 10c a dozen.

—300 dozen J. M. High & Co.'s own fast black ladies' Hose, light weight, fine texture spliced heel and toe 25c, worth 40c.

—100 dozen misses very fine quality light weight 1x1 French rib Hose, made of combed Maco cotton 33 1/2, cheap at 50c.

—Boys light-weight 1x1 ribbed Hose, spliced heel and toe with double knee, good value at 60c, at only 25c a pair.

—100 dozen gent's tans, slate and fast black half Hose, full regular made, 12 1/2c a pair.

—Gent's fast black silk half Hose only 44c.

—100 dozen ladies' Hose, tans, slate, 2x2 stripe, hair stripe and marble white, made of Egyptian cotton, 25c.

—Misses lisle thread Hose, fast black, plain and ribbed, 6 to 7, 40c, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2, 50c.

—Full stock of infants' half and three-quarter Hose, cotton, lisle and silk, black and all colors.

—Gent's colored imported balbriggan Shirts and Drawers have been selling at \$2 a suit, now for Monday, 60c a garment.

—Job lot of 250 dozen gent's Teck and 4-in-Hand Ties, satin lined and some in the lot worth as high as 75c, 25c for choice.

—Gent's Night Shirts, fancy embroidered, \$1 value at 60c.

—Gent's Drawers, made of bleached Pepperell Mills Jeans, 25c a pair.

—One lot of gent's laundered Dress Shirts, pique, plaited and plain linen bosom, open front and back, slightly soiled and broken sizes, worth from \$1 to \$2.60, to close at once at 50c each.

GLOVES.

Umbrellas, Parasols.

Ladies' Knit Underwear.

Muslin Underwear.

SHOES.

Suit and Wrap Department.

LINENS.

Wash Dress Goods.

Carpets, Draperies, Mattings.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

—We fit to the hand and guarantee an elegant dressed or undressed Kid Glove at \$1 that you cannot buy anywhere less than \$1.50. Silk Mitts, black and all colors, 25c to \$1. Taffeta Gloves, 25c and 60c pair, all silk gloves, 50c worth 75c.

—500 gent's 28-inch gloria silk, paragon frame Umbrellas, natural sticks, cheap at \$1.98; tomorrow's price \$1.23.

—500 28-inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas, natural handles, the usual \$1.50 kind, Monday 98c each.

—We have reduced all of our Parasols and Sunshades, not that the sales are slow, but the stock too large.

—Drummer's samples of fine Chiffon Parasols, changeable and Glace Silk Parasols, Chiffon trimmed Parasols. We bought a large lot and offer them exactly one-half price.

—Ladies' lisle Swiss ribbed Vests only 5c each. Ladies' lisle thread Vests sold all over the city at 25c, our price 12 1/2c each.

—Ladies' fancy ribbed Vests, V shape neck, all colors, 25c each.

—Ladies' Richelieu ribbed Vests former price 75c, now 50c each.

—Ladies' pure silk Vests, all colors and black 75c, worth \$1.25.

—Full line of children's Underwear in gauze and balbriggan.

—One lot of beautiful made Skirts with deep cambric ruffle of embroidery. We offer as a special bargain tomorrow 75c.

—50 dozen Corset Covers, splendid value, worth \$1 to \$1.50 each, down to 75c now.

—1 lot of handsome Gowns that cannot be matched in the city for less than \$1.75, we offer at 98c each.

—Ladies' silk Skirts, black and colors, \$5.98. Have you seen the Corset we are selling at 75c. It is a beauty and truly \$1 value.

—1,200 pairs ladies bright dongola kid button Boots, in every style of lasts. They have been selling at from \$3 to \$4.50, we close them out at \$2.45 a pair.

—340 pair gent's finest custom made French calf Shoes, hand-sewed, lace or congress, plain or cap toe, sizes somewhat broken, they were \$6, now \$2.75.

—20 cases gent's patent leather Shoes, in cloth and dongola tops, \$2.75, worth \$5.

—Ladies' Oxfords at 75c.

—Ladies' Oxfords at \$1.

—Ladies' cloth top Oxfords at \$1.50, worth \$2.50.

—Boys' patent leather Oxfords at \$1.25.

—We unload in this department at great reduction prices.

—Ladies' Blazers that were \$2.50, now \$1.75 each.

—Ladies' Blazer Suits at \$5, worth \$10.

—Ladies' fine English Serge Blazer Suits, were \$25, now \$15.

—85c Shirt Waists now 50c.

—\$1.25 Shirt Waists now 75c.

—\$6 Silk Shirt Waists now \$4.

—Men's Bathing Suits for \$1.50, usually sold at \$2.50.

—Ladies' and Misses' Bathing Suits at \$2, worth \$4.50.

—1 case 11-4 white Bed Spreads worth \$1, at 75c.

—Extra weight Marseilles pattern Bed Spreads, \$1.75 quality, \$1.25 each.

—15 pieces double satin bleached Damask reduced from \$1.50 to \$1 yard.

—10 pieces 68-inch German Damask, \$1.25 grade, to go at 74c a yard.

—19 pieces of the best Table Linen ever sold in Atlanta at 50c a yard.

—1 lot white fringed Doyleys, colored borders, slightly soiled in window, \$1.25 they were, now 98c a dozen.

—25 dozen all-linen Huck Towels, good large size, only 10c each.

—58 dozen 22x42 cream satin Damask Towels, colored borders, at 21c each.

—Extra large size Huck Towels, worth 25c, at 18c each.

—36-inch Polka Dot Batiste, a new lot, worth 12 1/2c, offered for tomorrow at 5c.

—7,500 yards Seersucker striped Gingham, worth 8c, special 3 1/2c.

—10,000 yards printed Challies worth 10c, at 4c a yard.

—1 lot of about 5,000 yards Scotch Zephyr Gingham. We sold half the original lot last Monday at 19c, tomorrow at 15c a yard; truly worth 25c.

—10,000 yards Irish Lawns, in small figures, stripes, etc. The first shipment of them this past week, cheap at 18c; our price only 12 1/2c a yard.

—75 pieces figured Indian Dimity, lovely styles, others ask 25c; we are selling them at 18c a yard.

—Stock must be reduced by July 1st. Prices almost cut in half for the next 20 days.

—Body Brussels Carpets worth \$1.25, at 90c yard, made and laid.

—85c grade of Tapestry Brussels Carpets now 60c a yard.

—Ingrain Carpets worth 65c, now 40c a yard.

—Ingrain Carpets at 60c that cannot be bought anywhere for less than 85c.

—500 Goat Skin Rugs at \$2.25 each.

—1,000 yards China Matting at 20c tomorrow, worth 35c a yard.

—1 lot Nottingham Lace Curtains, full 8 1/2 yards long, tape bordered, usually sold at \$2.25 and \$2.50 a pair, they were used for window decoration, now to go at \$1 a pair. Come quick.

—1 lot novelty striped Madrasse Curtains \$5 value, at only \$2.98 a pair.

—50 pairs double fringed Portieres worth \$9, at \$5 a pair.

—We make a specialty of fine Drapery work. Give us a trial.

E. M. BASS & CO.

A Price Flutter For This Week at 51 and 53 Peachtree. RIBBONS, RIBBONS, ETC.

We have just secured, for a trifle, \$5,000 worth of fine Ribbons and we will sell them at prices hitherto unknown in the history of the trade in Atlanta. Moire Ribbon, No. 22, pure, all silk, very best quality, nothing better made, guaranteed and sold as such, in every conceivable shade and tint at 19c. These goods are sold as the best product made, and if they are not found as represented, purchases even to a penny's worth—much or little—may be returned and the money will be refunded. 19c for 35c Ribbon is the meaning of it. Fancy Ribbons, rich and bewitching, charming ideals and just the thing, if you would be in style, worth at least 50c in the hands of the manufacturer; they, too, for 19c, at 51 and 53 Peachtree, and at no other place on the globe, excepting that some of the same goods are placed in our houses in Rome, Griffin and Carrollton at like prices. Cheaper quality No. 22 Ribbon at 10c. Ribbon at 5c, 4c, 3c, 2c, 1 1/2c. Lovely Ribbon at 1 1/4c a yard. Any of them at less than 50c on the dollar. SEEING IS BELIEVING. And Silk Kilts—twin sisters of the Ribbon—obtained in the same—we were about to say "SAME PURCHASE"—when the goods were so nearly given to us that you could not dignify the transaction as a PURCHASE. 500 pure silk Kilts at 50c, beautiful and stylish, and at about 40c on the dollar. While it is worth to you the price named for the goods to take a look through this princely array of lovelies, it is your privilege to do so without fee or cost. Come to see them.

And Beaded Kilts and Ornaments and Silk and Beaded Jet Sets in an hundred designs and colors. Their grace and style will take YOU, and you can take THEM with but little interference with your present wealth. Besides seeing the goods you will see the crowds by coming to our place next week.

If there is a baby in the family bring it along. In the sight of so many pretty things it will forget its teething; and then while it is there you can fit it with a Cap for each day in the week with an extra one for Sunday, all for less than a dollar, and it will delight you to see it laugh over the idea of buying for it a 50c high-grade, lisle thread Undervest for 25c, and it will patiently wait while you supply your own wants in such grades at the same half-price.

Some More Bargains! The Matchless Kind!

Pride of the West Muslin, 11 1/4c; Alpine Rose, 10 1/2c; Wamsutta, 10 1/2c; New York Mills; 10 1/2c; Lonsdale Cambric, 9 1/2c; Lonsdale Muslin, 7 1/2c; Fruit of the Loom, 7 1/2c, yard-wide good Bleached Muslin, 4 1/4c; Chantilly Muslins, 5c; fine Gingham at half-price; lovely Challies, 4 1-2c; Challies, fast colors, 2 1-2c; wide Nainsook, 2 1-2c; good figured Lawn, fast colors, 2 1-2c; Pins by the paper, 1c; Safety Pins, 2c; Windsor Ties, 2c; all-silk Windsor Ties, 10c; Lawn Ties, 1c; Collars, 4-ply, 1900 linen, 10c; Cuffs, 10c; 1900 4-ply linen Cuffs, 15c; fine laundered Dress Shirts, 49c; Dress Shirts, 25c, puffs and fancy styles in great assortment; good Half-Hose, 5c; good Hose, 5c. These are not as good as the quality that cost us a pair \$2, nor \$1, nor 50c, nor even 25c, of all of which we have an immense stock, but these HALF dime offerings are of the WHOLE dime kind. Heavy ribbed ladies' Vests, 7c; ribbed Vests, 5c; silk Mitts, Ethiopian dye, 15c, worth 30c; Marseilles Bed Spreads, 99c; large size Bed Spreads, 49. These prices are not for a day, nor a week, but they stand until the last piece and parcel of the goods named are sold. Our buyer has overstocked us, and without reserve they go at the above prices to the retail trade only. Have you seen our GREAT DRIVE in all-wool Albatross in all the colors at 49c? Our GREAT SPECIALS in Dress Silks at 29c, 59c and 85c are at least 20 per cent lower than anything of the kind in Atlanta, and, in beauty, are irresistible.

E. M. BASS & CO.

WHAT?

WHERE?

WHY?

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
WITH ITS
SIX LARGE FACTORIES,
MAKERS OF OVER
11,000,000 SEWING MACHINES

SOUTHERN OFFICES:

208 BROAD STREET, - - - RICHMOND.
138 CANAL STREET, - - - NEW ORLEANS.
55 PEACHTREE STREET, - - - ATLANTA, GA.

AND
IN EVERY CITY OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD.

BECAUSE—THEY MAKE AN HONEST MACHINE,
A MACHINE FOR EVERY TRADE USING A NEEDLE,
A LIGHT-RUNNING, NOISELESS, DURABLE MACHINE.

THEREFORE

THE PEOPLE WILL HAVE IT.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH CO.

\$15,000 worth of Hard Wood Mantels,
\$10,000 worth of Tile Hearths and Facings,
\$5,000 worth of Plain and Fancy Grades,
\$20,000 worth of Gas Fixtures,

That Must Be Sold At Once.

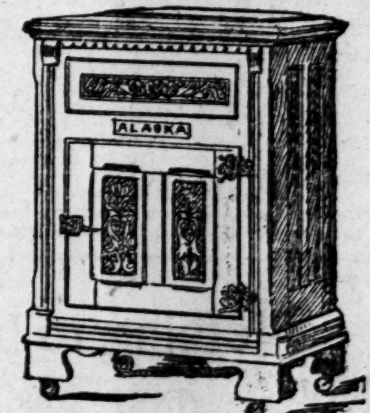
Price is no object, we will sell these goods
at astonishingly low prices for the

NEXT 30 DAYS.

We are making a change in our store and
must have the room taken up by these goods.
Never before were such bargains offered in
these lines. Entrance on Walton or Broad
street.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Company.

The Alaska



Refrigerator.

FACTS WORTH CONSIDERING

The qualities sought for in the refrigerator are Preservation of Perishable Food and an Economical Use of Ice.
The economical use of ice depends entirely upon the principle involved, the construction of the Refrigerator, and in utilizing all the cold air.
Dry atmosphere and uniform temperature can be obtained only by a perfect circulation of the air in the Refrigerator, and its condensation in the ice chamber.
The Alaska is constructed upon strictly scientific principles, by which low temperature and dryness of air are naturally and inevitably obtained.
The Alaska possesses a provision chamber free from odor.
The Alaska produces better results with less ice than any other refrigerator.
The Alaska is a dry-air refrigerator, and the best one ever patented.
DORR, WET & CO.
51 Peachtree Street.

ALLEGORY AND ART

To Be Shown at the World's Fair
Next Year.

GROUPS OF BEAUTIFUL STATUARY

Typifying the Progress of Civilization.
Creations of a Sculptor—Man's
Conquest Over Nature.

The administration building designed by Richard M. Hunt is likely to be the most interesting and beautiful of all the buildings at the world's fair. The directors have decided to increase the exterior attractions by means of symbolic groups of figures, which will be placed around the base of the dome, on the upper rotunda and in front of the entrance on the ground surface. They are not intended to be purely decorative, but are designed to break the monotony of straight lines and lend a certain uniqueness to the curving lines of the dome. The groups will be placed in pairs and will cleverly symbolize the great forces of civilization in the progress of man.

The figures at the base of the dome will be eight in number, typifying Art, Industry, Peace, War, Theology, Justice, Science and Commerce, while the figures at the base of the upper rotunda



INDUSTRY.

will embody the attributes of civilized man as distinguished from the savage. These are to be arranged in twelve different groups, eighteen feet in height. They will portray Abundance, Strength, Liberty, the Chase, Agriculture, Unity, Religion, Amusement, Charity, Patriotism, Tradition and Truth. The system of ornamentation has been so cleverly carried out that while illustrating the progress of man the statuary will appear not as something added to, but as essential portions of the design.

Allegorical Figures.
Mr. Carl Bitter, the sculptor, has engaged an extra force of workmen in his studio, who will be kept busy until the day of opening. All of the clay models are to be made in New York, where every attention can be given to the work by both architect and sculptor. The figures are all modeled one-sixth of the required size when they are sent to Chicago and enlarged for the building.

The eight groups around the entrance will be thirty-two feet high, typifying the forces of nature in their wild state and as subdued and made useful by the genius of man. The subjects illustrated will be Fire, Earth, Land and Water.

One of the most important of the figures around the dome is Justice, represented by a female figure, fully draped, and seated upon a throne. In her left hand she holds the sword and scales and in her right a floral wreath. The outward gaze indicates swift and full preparation for flight as a call from justice. The effect is complete.



AGRICULTURE.

ed by two cherubs with trumpets on either side.

As these figures are 150 feet above the ground it was necessary to make them prominent, and they were designed twenty-two feet high, with a distance between the outspread wings of twenty-four feet.

The draped female figure typifying Theology is represented as about to fall on her knees from the chair in which she is seated. She is pressing a cross to her breast, and the expression of devotion is accentuated by two cherubs with incense-burning censers.

War is suggested in a group of three figures. Belona sits upon a cannon, holding in her outstretched hands a laurel wreath and a furled banner. There are two minor figures on bended knees with trumpets raised, ready to respond to an insult by defending honor with arms.

Peace is quietly resting on partially folded wings. The figure is draped with a tunic and appears satisfied with the repose that has followed strife.

Palms are strewn around the pedestal of Industry. The draped figure is holding a laurel wreath and chiseled cup.

Commerce is represented by a figure seated upon a pile of corded bales and boxes,

the fruits that her sister Industry has reaped. An anchor rests upon the bale at her right from which a chain has fallen to her feet. With one hand she holds a laurel wreath while the other grasps a wand of Mercury. The cherubs common to these groups are here blowing their trumpets to urge forward trade.



DILIGENCE.

expression portrayed is one of intense earnestness.

In Art the female figure is nearly nude, with outspread wings, as if about to fly. The monotony that might occur with similar grouping around the dome has been prevented by bestowing upon the figures different positions and attitudes. Where needed to portray the true idea the groups are nude, while the others are wholly or partially draped.

The groups are also represented here without wings.

They are designed to symbolize the attributes of civilization as compared with the arts of primitive man.

The expression of the male figure in the allegorical grouping representing "Strength" is stern. A lion rests beside him, and he is surrounded by shields and trophies that he is supposed to have captured in war.

Strong Grouping.

The female figure in "Amusement" is seated upon a chair covered by a panther rug. Vine leaves and grapes are entwined about her head and she holds a wine cup in her hand. A nude boy is at her feet playing a flute.

The old man, typifying "Tradition" is seated



THE CHASE.

ed in a chair, surrounded by books, globes and a raven, but he is apparently absorbed in the boy's life to whom he is relating stories of olden times.

Some of the most important groups have not been completed, and as they will occupy more time in designing, have been left to the last, when careful work can be given to their study and better care in molding the plastic material.

Diligence will become a prominent subject. The female figure here is fully draped, and her feet are covered by sandals, which rest upon the pedestal. Her attention has been called from the wheel at her right by the youthful figure of her left, who is unsuccessful in his efforts to induce her to abandon her task.

Agriculture is represented by the figure of a woman, partially draped, standing with a bundle of sheaves in her arms. The female figure represented in the Chase is also partially draped with a skin loosely thrown about her. She is about to start forth with the faithful dog at her side.

The two male figures in Unity are clad in armor, and furnish material for careful study. The fatherly God-speed to the youth kneeling at his right, resting upon a shield.

Fire is portrayed by a series of allegorical figures. In the first element in its native, uncontrolled fury, it is typified by a figure. A fireman ignites a pile of wood at the base, from which another figure arises, with a serpent coiled about her arm. The look of anguish is in strong contrast to the one who lights the pile. The Wind, shown by a male figure at the left, raises his head



TRADITION.

to the fire, giving it force and direction by blowing.

The scene changes in the accompanying group, showing fire governed by man, when the wind lies helpless at the bottom of the pile, with the hammer of the blacksmith resting upon his breast.

The figure before a flame is now shown with a torch—the best gift from light in its various forms.

BILL ARP'S WEEKLY CHAT.

Written for The Constitution.

Old Father Time keeps rolling on. All the days and weeks and years seem to be coming this way. Anno Domini has brought another birthday to my house—not exactly a centennial but a half-century. I used to think it would be very sad to grow old and I wondered that old people could be so cheerful. When my young wife was sixteen it never occurred to me that she would be over sixty.

It seemed impossible or at least so far away that it gave me no concern. But here it is, she has crossed the Rubicon, trying to catch up with me. Yesterday was her sixty-first birthday, but she is only sixty years old. How is that, children? We didn't know what to do for her. Didn't know what she wanted or needed for she never tells. I did hear her

romancing one day about how she would like to have a carriage and a pair of gentle horses and a good driver at her command so that she could ride around and make visits and go to the missionary meeting. I'm going to get her that equipment or turnout or plant or establishment just as soon as I can, though it may be in the new Jerusalem. She deserves to ride the rest of her days for she has worked and walked enough. She has done her share. Good gracious, what a mountain of toil and care and anxiety it would make if we could see it all piled up. The mother who raises her children in the old-fashioned way has done enough. She has fought a good fight and deserves a pension. For more than forty years she has been making their garments and teaching them to spell and to read and the catechism and washing their faces and blowing their noses and fixing them up for church and Sunday school and little parties and tying up stumped toes and cut fingers and mending them in sickness and watching the measles and mumps and whooping cough by night and by day. Job tells of the dark hours of the night when deep sleep fell upon a man—yes, a man, but it didn't fall upon a weary mother with a teething child. And I have not forgotten the beautiful plaited bosom shirts she used to make for me before the days of sewing machines. The days of doing my own thing, of course, and they are yet, but she never forgot me. All she wanted me to do was to provide the needful and I did it. Yes, I know. They didn't know that it was ship and truck then and she was dodging the yankees a good part of the time, with half a dozen little chaps tugging after her who thought it was a frolic. They run her and her little boy all the way up and down the Chattahoochee river for 300 miles and she would hardly get settled down to rest in one place before she had to skedaddle to another. The good book says, "Love your enemies, but that is such a hard thing to do I don't believe that very many people undertake it, maybe some of our sinners do but the Christians don't I know. They didn't know that Portland and some of our southern preachers bristle up and show fight like a porcupine. There may be some sanctified women who have no resentment, but the men are scarce. The sanctified folks never had to run from the foul invader.

Well, I didn't know what to do for the matter, nor how to celebrate her birthday. I thought of doing it in a grand way, bringing her some of the first fruits of my garden—the garden that I planted and work in every day—my beautiful potatoes and peas and beans and squashes and asparagus, and a squash bloom to put in her hair, but the girls said that I better not. Then I thought I would write her some poetry and say something in my own way on her sixty-first birthday. So I tried to write a poetic frenzy, but I couldn't. I wanted some thoughts like John Anderson, my Jo, ought to have written in reply to his wife's sweet words.

But now your brow is bald, John; Your locks are like the snow; But blessings from your frosty brow, John Anderson, my Jo.

That suits me, but it doesn't suit her raven hair to be bald, and she doesn't like to be crunched up with pathetic poetry. She is not "tottering down, John," nor getting ready to "sleep together at the foot."

"John Anderson, my Jo!" I used to write some poetry, but somehow I've lost the lick. Frank L. Stanton writes all of mine now, and does so beautifully. In seven years more we will have a golden wedding, if we live, and I'll get Mr. Stanton to write some verses for that. We never had but one wedding and there wasn't much fuss made over it. No presents. My wife cost me \$25, that's all. Ten dollars for a ring and \$10 to the preacher and the rest for a fancy marriage certificate.

Yes, we did get some dainties to wait upon us and nurse the children and they were good and loved us and loved the children. They were part of the family but Mr. Lincoln pronounced them all away but Tip. Tip wouldn't go until we told him. He had a wife and children to support and we all had to scuffle for bread then. But is it all right. We are not complaining—"what is it right to do?"—some few things like snakes and tarantulas and hyenas and train robbers and Omaha preachers and the foul invader.

But I did commemorate her birthday after a fashion. I packed an envelope with "lines inscribed to my wife on her sixty-first birthday," and inside she found the lines which was a check on Mr. Howard's bank for \$20. That was all. That made domestic affairs all calm and serene. It generally does Money is a good lubricator for the wagon in which we make the journey of life. Money is good for sore eyes and fainting hearts. Money inspires our love and graduates and stimulates our religion. Not that the maternal ancestor had been restrained in her desires or limited in her pride, but there is no satisfaction in having some spare money about you. No man ought to allow himself or his wife to get clean out of money. He ought to carry a pair of trousers in his pocket and feel of it now and then. A man can afford to owe \$100,000, but he can't feel like a gentleman if his purse is entirely empty. Some folks carry a bundle of a half-foot in the pocket, but a silver dollar is better. History just keeps on repeating itself.

Thirty years ago our little four-year-old daughter got the measles and slipped off it another room and clipped her hair and cut up things scandalous. Her mother found her diligently pursuing the same business and suddenly lit upon her misdeeds and spanked her vigorously, so that the memory of it is still fresh and green. That little daughter lives over the hill not far away and has plenty of spanking material of her own now. Yesterday morning her little four-year-old got into the pouts and wouldn't go in to morning prayers. So she was left out rather than have the usual solemnities disturbed. And so while they were praying the old devil was watching and he gave the child the scissors and told her to go it. And she did. All over her hair he mangled and gnashed and scuffed awfully and forthwith without warning she elevated her garments and spanked her indignation in the good old way. They are even now—mother and child, and so it keeps going on down the line and the law of heredity comes in. But my wife says that it is all wrong and she pities the poor little innocent things and comforts them in their tribulations. And that is all right, too. A mother to do the spanking and a grandmother to comfort and console. So let the procession proceed.

BILL ARP.

DIRECT TRADE, NO. 9.

Savannah the Second Cotton Port and First Naval Stores Depot in the World.

I propose to discuss the advantages of each southern Atlantic port to be the port of entry for direct trade from foreign countries, and will begin with Savannah.

Savannah is the only fresh water port south of Philadelphia on the Atlantic, the vessels in navigating salt water get barnacles and sea weed on their bottoms, and fresh water destroys them, the saving of expense and time in dockage is an advantage.

Savannah is the leading coast terminal of the railway systems of the south. The Central railway's 3,000 miles of truck reach into Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee, connect through with great western systems, and open up

to Savannah the vast producing centers beyond the Mississippi, developing coal, iron and marble of Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama and covering a quarter of the southern states with a net work of railways.

The Plant system, with 2,000 miles, pierce Georgia, Florida and Carolina, and Alabama, and connecting with Mississippi and Louisiana, bring thousands of bales of cotton, naval stores, phosphates and fruits and vegetables to Savannah for shipment. The Plant system connects by steamship with the West Indies.

The Southbound railway is a new north and west line to Columbia, S. C. The Macon and Atlantic railway, from Macon to Savannah; the Middle Georgia and Atlantic railway, from Atlanta to Savannah, and the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery, from Montgomery, Ala., to Savannah, all air lines, will open new fields to the Forest City.

The suburban and street railways of Savannah have seventy miles of feeding lines.

Savannah is near to Memphis 672 miles; New York, 1,150; Savannah is 807 miles from Little Rock, Ark. and New York is 1,234; Savannah is 1,068 miles from Waco, Tex., and New York is 1,707; Savannah is 1,187 miles from Kansas City, and New York is 1,402; Savannah is 889 miles from St. Louis, and New York is 1,048; Savannah is 1,303 miles from Omaha, and New York is 1,383, and Savannah is as near Cincinnati as New York.

Savannah is thus nearest to all these points than New York, and freight can be cheaper and the time quicker.

Savannah is as near to Havana as to Pensacola.

Savannah, in 1872, exported 458,435 bales of cotton, and to August 24, 1891, 1,132,625 bales. Her naval stores in 1880, first year, were 46,321 barrels of turpentine, and 241,442 barrels of rosin, and in 1890, 182,085 barrels of turpentine, and 762,621 barrels of rosin. Exports and imports in 1890 were \$150,000,000, an increase in one year of \$38,000,000.

In fifteen years Savannah's annual exports of timber and lumber have grown from \$500,000 to \$1,400,000; fruit and vegetables from \$500,000 to \$2,500,000; iron from \$25,000 to \$1,500,000; cotton seed oil in three years to \$850,000; commercial fertilizers, 220,000 tons, 50,000 tons made in Savannah; real estate doubled.

Savannah is the second cotton port of America, and the second in receipts and the first naval stores port of the world.

Savannah's truck and vegetable industry has special significance in connection with direct trade. Her raising of truck and shipments north are immense and growing. She is as well raised for and ship truck to Europe.

For the eleven months ending May 30, 1892, the Ocean Steamship Company carried north 1,043,243 packages of oranges; 225,713 packages of vegetables; 1,128,848 melons, and 80,000 boxes of fruit. With direct trade Savannah could have shipped as much to Europe.

The making of Europe an accessible market for fruits and vegetables would stimulate these industries and bringers of money to Georgia beyond calculation.

Jay Gould said "Savannah's terminal facilities are worth millions of dollars." She has five miles of river frontage, with magnificent wharves and accommodations for an immense sea tonnage. In 1890, 1,384 vessels, best numbers of coastwise ships, with 1,772,417 tons, entered Savannah. Over 100 foreign steamships and 200 sailing vessels came in.

The Savannah bar channel has a depth of 26 feet at mean high tide, and from the city to the sea 22.5 feet depth mean high water.

Savannah certainly presents strong claims for the privilege of being a terminal point for direct trade from foreign countries.

I. W. AVERY.



Mr. R. J. Brundage.

That People Speak Well of

HOOD'S

Sarsaparilla

Mr. R. J. Brundage of Norwalk, Ct., of the firm of Buxton & Brundage, expressmen, 159 Main Street, writes his experience below:

"For a long time I have been troubled with a weak stomach, followed by

Indigestion and Dyspepsia

A short time ago I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and took three or four bottles. Result, I have not felt so well all over for years. My food seldom troubles me now. My sister, who was troubled about the same way as myself, took Hood's Sarsaparilla with very pleasing results. I do not wonder that patients all along the line speak so well of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Don't see how they can help it." R. J. BRUNDAGE, Norwalk, Ct.

Mr. B. H. Rose

Is well known in Rochester, N. Y., as head of the firm of Rose & Eddy, wholesale and retail dealers in general hardware and house furnishing goods, at 137 East Main Street. The statement of so prominent a man must

Command Attention

"I send this uncollected as I feel to congratulate myself that I used Hood's Sarsaparilla. Six months ago my digestion was very bad, and I had almost a case of

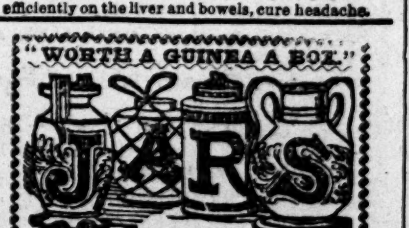
Chronic Dyspepsia

I was also broken down by over-work, so that I could not sleep nights. My stomach is now perfect, my nerves in excellent shape, and I have gained in weight. For all this benefit my gratitude is due Hood's Sarsaparilla. Accept my best wishes for

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the best medicine in the land." B. H. ROSE, of Rose & Eddy, Rochester, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the liver and bowels, cure headache,



Is the family are more often the result of indigestion and other people know.

BEECHAM'S

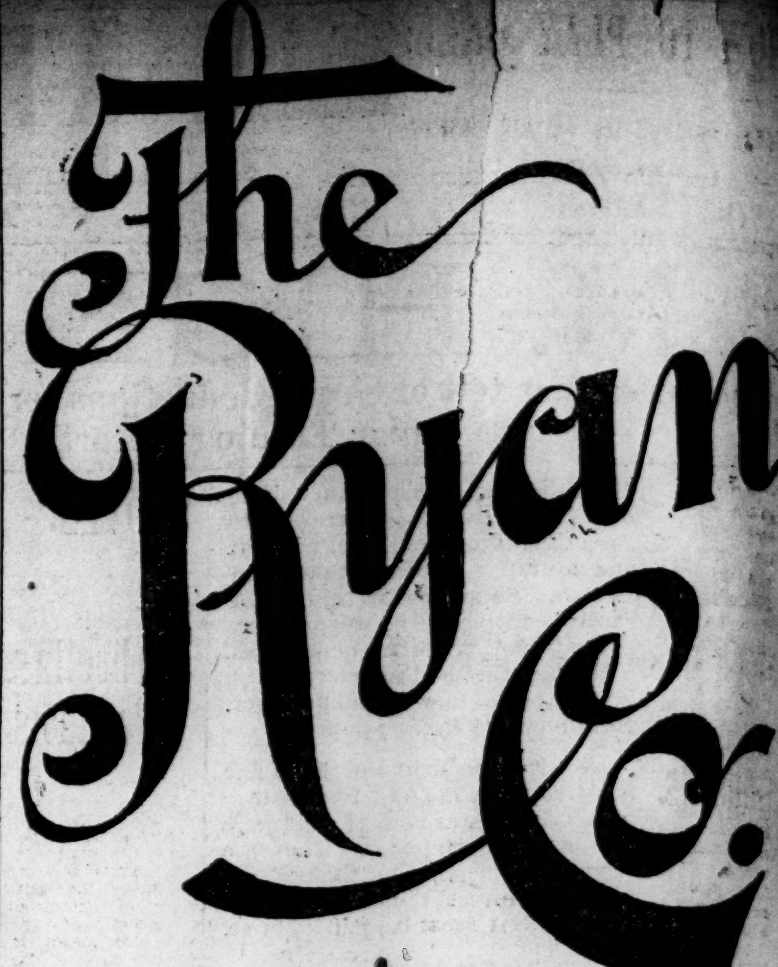
PILLS will keep peace in a family, by curing

Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, all Bilious and Nervous Disorders arising from these causes.

Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating. Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 263 Canal St.

SANTAL MIDY

Is the only French medicine for the cure of gonorrhea without inconvenience. It is the only one which does not irritate the bladder.



MOST STARTLING ILLUSTRATION

MARVELOUS--PRODUCTIONS

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

98 pieces white satin check India Linen at 9c yard, worth 25c.

100 pieces extra good quality Gingham, only 6 1/2c yard.

75 pieces black India Linens, only 7 1/2c yard, worth 15c.

200 pieces good quality Calico, only 3 1/2c yard.

115 pieces good quality yard-wide Sea Island, only 4 1/2c yard; reduced from 6 1/2c.

25 dozen Linen Towels, only 5c each.

200 pieces fancy figured Lawns, only 5c yard.

50 pieces French Batiste Cloths, only 25c yard; reduced from 50c.

71 pieces French Organdies, only 25c yard.

24 pieces finest quality figured India Silks, only 71c yard; reduced from \$1.75.

12 pieces unbleached Table Linen, only 15c yard.

24 pieces 10-4 bleached Sheeting, only 17c yard.

75 pieces 45-inch Embroidered Skirtings, only 75c yard; reduced from \$1.75.

25 dozen Ladies' pure silk Vests, only 65c each.

100 large size white Bed Spreads, only 50c each, reduced from \$1.

50 pieces India Pongees, only 9c yard.

50 pieces colored Tissues, only 10c yard; worth 15c.

100 extra large size White Spreads at 75c; former price \$1.50.

25 dozen extra large size, 45x15, Damask Towels, at 25c, former price 50c.

35 dozen extra large size, 45x25, Huck Towels at 25c, former price 50c.

15 pieces fast color Turkey Red Table Damask at 22 1/2c yard, former price 40c.

10 pieces red and green, best quality, Table Damask at 45c yard, former price 75c.

150 dozen Men's Negligee Shirts at 25c each, 50c value.

100 dozen Men's Negligee Shirts at 35c each, 60c value.

300 Men's double reinforced linen bosom Wamsutta muslin unlaundered Shirts, only 40c each, worth 75c.

75 dozen Men's laundered Shirts at 69c, worth \$1.

50 dozen Men's embroidered Night Shirts at 45c each, worth 75c.

100 dozen Men's Balbriggan Undershirts and Drawers, only 25c each.

89 dozen Men's fancy colored Undershirts and Drawers, only 40c each, worth 75c.

200 dozen Men's Suspenders, only 10c each, worth 40c.

75 dozen Men's Silk-lined Four-in-Hand and Teck Scarfs, only 25c each, worth 50c.

125 dozen Ladies' fancy colored Jersey ribbed Vests, only 15c each, 35c value.

98 dozen Ladies' Egyptian cotton ribbed Vests, only 15c each, 40c value.

CLOTHING--DEPARTMENT

\$7.50 Men's Business Suits reduced to \$3.50.

\$10.00 Men's Business Suits reduced to \$5.

\$12.50 Men's business Suits reduced to \$7.75.

\$20.00 Men's Imported Sacks and Cutaways, all wool, \$10.

These goods equal any offered by other dealers at double the price.

Don't waste your money by buying elsewhere.

BOYS' SUIT DEPARTMENT

500 Suits, all ages, at 95c, worth \$2.

375 all wool Suits, all ages, at \$2, worth \$4.

400 all wool Suits, all ages, at \$3.50, worth \$6.

5,000 Children's White Pique Suits, all ages, at \$2.50, worth \$5.

500 Children's Blouse Waists, at only \$1, worth \$3; a phenomenal bargain.

Men's Summer Coats and Vests in Pongee silks, glaces, serges and Sicilian at very low prices. We have too many of these goods, and they must be sold. Note the prices:

250 extra fine Serge Coats and Vests at \$3, worth \$5.

300 glace Coats and Vests at \$4, worth \$6.

250 Pongee Silk Coats and Vests at \$5.50, worth \$8.

Black Alpaca Coats, all sizes, at only \$1.50, worth \$3.

5,000 Summer Vests at 50c.

350 White Linen Duck Vests at \$1.50, worth \$3.

15,000 Office Coats at only 40c each.

THE RYAN CO.

Nothing to be Desired

Every flavor made by Dr. Price has the peculiar taste characteristic of the fruit from which it is obtained, and imparts to cakes, puddings, sauces or creams such a delicious and grateful flavor that their use really leaves nothing to be desired. We have yet to see the housewife who has used Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extract of Lemon, Orange, Nectarine or Vanilla, who was not delighted with them.

The Purity of Dr. Price's Flavors is endorsed by the leading chemists and heads of the great universities of this continent.

HOW TO PLAY BALL.

Douley Dean, of the Harvard Baseball

Nine of '91,

EXPLAINS THE NINE POSITIONS,

And Tells the Boys How to Play the National Game—The Duties of Each Position.

"Who's the battery today?" "Is it going to pitch?"

From "Young America" to the professional league, the answer to these questions means a great deal—almost mean the game itself; for although no game is won until played, the possession of reliable men between the points is an ace card in a club even before the call of "play." This is especially true of college baseball. Here the adage reverses itself: from "a strong team makes a strong pitcher," it becomes "a strong pitcher makes a strong college team."

Now how does a college get a strong pitcher, or a strong battery rather, for the two positions have so much in common that they should be taken together. Some colleges would simply say: "I have it; money talks; hire one." But at Harvard, Princeton and Yale do not need a professional ball team to advertise their existence to the outside world, we must solve the problem some other way and after a bit, with our unassuming first-year amateur,



we will make our smaller college friends wonder why they throw their money away.

In the three colleges mentioned there is quite a little change of material, yet the master of selection and training is not an easy one. Three things, however, are essential to both a good pitcher and a good catcher, namely, a cool head, a strong arm, and an unselfish disposition (one might also add piety, but that quality is not included in the above). The fact that both catcher and pitcher shall have each other's interests and that of the whole team at heart is a very important one, and is the foundation stone of a good battery. A college nine wants none of the grand stand catcher, constantly getting hurt, shirking play in such a manner that the pitcher gets the blame, and a weak-headed pitcher, or the pitcher who wishes to make it apparent that his speed is so terrific that his catcher cannot hold



his cannon-ball delivery, or so pettish in disposition that he makes a fool of himself if the umpire does not give him everything. It rather needs, and must have, a plucky, hard-working backstop, after everything, and an equally unselfish twirler. Many a college catcher has spoiled a good pitcher, and vice versa, through lack of patience and the unwillingness to make up for the faults of his partner by a little extra work and care himself. Therefore there should be a perfect understanding between the two men of the other's strength and weakness, and the combined efforts of the two will then smooth many of the rough corners.

On paper it is impossible to tell how to curve, pitch the drop or work the straight shot. In fact, I hardly know, and certainly could not do it. So go ask Lawrence Young, of Princeton, or Jack Highlands, of Harvard, and you will not only get the dry theory of the average graduate coach, but the practical illustration of men who know what they do, and do it well.

As early in the game as possible the catcher and pitcher should size up the opposing batters and compare notes between innings. If the batter steps back, the out-crop, or the old-fashioned out-curve, with occasional straight-shots will have him guessing; if he steps into the ball, a few shots about the neck will drive him into the faults of the man that steps back; if he continually snatches hard at the ball give him the chance to knock his high fly or long drive (there are eight other players beside yourself); the ball will look pretty as it sails up into the air, but a few outfielders like Frank Halliwell will attend to it when it drops, and the quondam slinger will be an easy out. If the batsman tries to bunt, keep the balls up about his neck; if he is a watter, make him hit. The pitcher should have absolute control of the ball, and be able to put it where he wants to, straight over the plate or cutting the corners. Control is the great thing in a pitcher. Speed is important, and curves come in handy, but without control no college man can succeed. A catcher can steady a pitcher down greatly, if he will, and in cutting corners and "working" the battery can do a big share.

To keep base runners near the bases and prevent steals is an important part of a pitcher's work, and the success of an opposing nine in stealing is liable to be fatal.

"Keep the runner guessing" is the secret here. The pitcher, catcher, first, second and short know what to expect; the baserunner does not. So the runner out by bluffs, or, if a good chance presents, by actual throws; shorten up the delivery and get the ball to the batsman with less motion and a quicker swing of the arm. The runner will thus be kept hanging the base pretty closely, and if he tries to go down will fall an easy victim. In base-running the start is everything, and to prevent a long lead the pitcher is alone looked to, save that his catcher can help him out a good deal by watching runners upon third and second, which he himself (the pitcher) cannot attend to as easily. As in the case of strikes, so when runners are on the bases, a simple code of signals should exist between the pitcher and catcher, that the former may know exactly what is taking place on each corner of the diamond. The catcher's throw to bases should be what is known as "bangy." It is quicker and is easier to handle.

In fielding his position there is much chance for the average college pitcher to improve. As a rule, a pitcher should field everything he can get at, one exception being high flies which go directly up from the bat, and another being bunt hits under some circumstances. In the case of high, twisting fly either third or first can usually get under it, and should be more sure of it than the pitcher. Then, too, the pitcher is somewhat of a team player, the infielder's taking such balls relieves the pitcher of the team from unnecessary chances to lay himself up. In the matter of bunts, the catcher, when up in front of them if they drop directly in front of the base, and the pitcher should go after them if they go toward first or second. On every hit to the infield the pitcher should be up first, cutting in ahead of the runner, and in case the ball goes to the first baseman, he should be ready to cover the base. On plays to the plate the pitcher should almost invariably be behind the catcher, while on a throw to second his position is behind third. Young, of Princeton, the best fielder of his position now playing with the colleges, recommends that a pitcher should never lose sight of the batter's motions and movements (such as a pitcher) is delivering the ball, and attributes his success in the point at hand to the observance of this rule.

As a rule, little quick-motioned catchers are the best; beef in a catcher is not essential, and is a disadvantage if it makes him slow. As an example of a slight catcher, take Fred Poole, of the college of best catcher Yale or any other college ever had—so quick with his wits as with his body. His catch of a fly, done almost blindly, being guided solely by the catcher's eye, the pitcher, upon the dead run, and off the very boards of the Yale grand stand, in a Harvard game of '90, showed better judgment in anything else could what is necessary to make a winning backstop.

It takes a long time to get a battery working in clock-like motion, but once it is proved in more than one college that it can be done in one season if proper coaching is employed and the men are conscientious workers.

Although third base is not the most important position on a college nine, it has frequently proved a very troublesome one to fill. The man who attempts it must be an easy, accurate thrower, a sharp, clean fielder and quick on his feet. As far as throwing goes, it is best in a man not cultivated, and a fellow who cannot shoot the balls across the full length of the diamond without effort would probably meet with more success elsewhere than at third. This "shoot" of the ball describes the throw from third as well as any word can; it is a light, short, snappy motion of the arm which sends the ball on an unvarying line, yet the ball is so easily handled that the first baseman could hardly drop it if he would. Get some left-handed twirler to throw you some of his heavy twists, and by imagining the exact opposite you can appreciate what a "shoot" throw is.

As a third baseman, the underhand throw is indispensable on doubles to second, plays to the plate and bunts to first, and a third baseman should spend a large proportion of his time fielding bunts and doubles, and thus becoming used to this underhand motion—and having it "down fine." There is no time to fumble and recover at third, and so the necessity of a man's being a clean fielder and a quick starter might be better. A college nine wants none of the grand stand catcher, constantly getting hurt, shirking play in such a manner that the pitcher gets the blame, and a weak-headed pitcher, or the pitcher who wishes to make it apparent that his speed is so terrific that his catcher cannot hold



in. Third should be absolutely sure on thrown balls, and a quick tapper. On ground balls between third and short, third should always cut directly across towards first and handle the ball as possible, short backing him up. Short should do the governing, and if he says "let it come," third should obey, as on some chances he will have to direct the ball out of the reach of everybody, if he followed the ironclad rule of taking everything he could get a hand on.

Not a small part of third's work is in taking fly balls, and, as in the case of the catcher, these chances look much easier than they are; a deal of practice can be put on this one point.

The best third baseman of late years in the colleges have been Noyes and Yale and Howland, of Harvard. Both were pretty throwers and clean, quick fielders. Cook, of Harvard, this year, is also a good baseman, and a play of his made against the Boston League team showed that he is very quick-witted as well. With a runner on third, Cook caught a swift liner well over toward short, and though he made a quick recovery, found himself quite a distance from the bag with the runner equally distant on the other side. "The thing to do" came to Cook and the runner almost instantly, and both laid for them from their respective opposite positions. But Cook had thought a second quicker and got the runner out.

I think nearly every college player has had the "third base fever" at some time or other, but it generally does not last long, a game or two being enough to cool most men's ambition in that direction. The case of Cook, who is a very young player, is perhaps due to the fact that his fever cannot be cured. The fellow who plays the first "sack" has a snap. In the first place, everything comes his way, and he is therefore always the game; in the second place, he is generally the best and handsomest of the place—which is corollary of the second place—all the pretty girls at the big college matches are found directly back of first. This fact of the pretty being the best, if first, however, nearly caused trouble on one college nine one year, as the third baseman claimed with court justice that his friend on first preferred to exert himself chasing throw to the grand stand rather than going up into the air a bit and saving errors. Though the position is an easy one to play, a poor first baseman is about the most damaging thing possible to a team. A first baseman should never think he is simply placed on the base to pose; ability to handle ground balls cleanly, to throw sharply to any point on the diamond and to think quickly is more important than to catch every throw from third or short. Eases, such as were

Dana, of Princeton; McBride, of Yale, and Traford, of Harvard, but which seems best of the team's field work which, no matter how good the pitcher, they are called upon to do. In fact, a good pitcher does not continually work for strike-outs, but depends on his infielders, and it might almost be said, his shortstop and second baseman. The moral influence, also, of the two positions is considerable—being much like the center of the rush-line in football—if second and short are weak, the pitcher loses confidence and pluck, and a kind of demoralization to the whole team follows, just as a weak center makes a poor quarter back and a weak half back makes a poor full back. For these two positions, especially for second, there are lots of candidates, ranging from the western wonder (whose ability is as much a matter of luck as of skill) to the "tried" for two years, but is now going at it again "just for exercise." But out of the abundance of material it is best to choose as soon as possible the player who seems best fitted naturally for the two positions. These natural qualifications are much like those

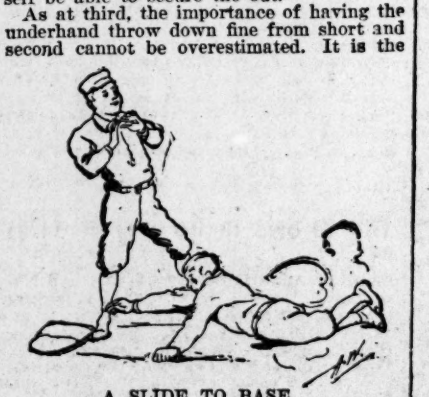


required at third, save that it is even more necessary that a shortstop or second baseman should be quick on his feet (that is, able to start for a ball the instant it is hit) than at third. The quick motion of the simple assists to first well enough, but he is so gifted, as short and second have more work to do, and upon their ability to start quick hinges their ability to cover ground and be of the most use to their team.

It is a mistake, too, to think that a poor thrower will "do" at second. It is quite the reverse; a poor thrower may have the simple assists to first well enough, but he is so gifted, as short and second have more work to do, and upon their ability to start quick hinges their ability to cover ground and be of the most use to their team. It is a mistake, too, to think that a poor thrower will "do" at second. It is quite the reverse; a poor thrower may have the simple assists to first well enough, but he is so gifted, as short and second have more work to do, and upon their ability to start quick hinges their ability to cover ground and be of the most use to their team. It is a mistake, too, to think that a poor thrower will "do" at second. It is quite the reverse; a poor thrower may have the simple assists to first well enough, but he is so gifted, as short and second have more work to do, and upon their ability to start quick hinges their ability to cover ground and be of the most use to their team.

By far the most beautiful plays of a college game are made by the outfield. Foster, of Harvard, once threw out two men in succession to Henshaw at the plate on a single throw off a hit which Yale thought safe. The Yale man on third, however, while the man on second came in hard. Neither discovered till too late that Foster had come in on the dead run, and shot the ball to the plate like a rifle shot. Both men slid for the plate and Henshaw touched one after the other. Paul Howland's catch at New Haven off Stag was just as wonderful as Foster's assist, while the man was a little better than the other two, and I, as a Harvard enthusiast, must therefore maintain that never was there such a thrower as Paul Howland, the Harvard man. If Frank Halliwell begins to fill Howland's shoes he may well be proud of himself. A famous football coach used to shout, "Come, there you're not out here for your health." And so it is with college baseball. Each man is "out for the game," but it is only by combining and playing to the right position that a team can win. "Out for the game," that a team can win. In this brief collection of notes, those upon the pitcher and outfield being embodied from suggestions by Lawrence Young, of Princeton, and Frank Halliwell, of Harvard, respectively, the positions are grouped as they are most in common, but all the nine positions are in common, and the more each position is played with reference to every other position, the better will be the results.

Fielding is simply the defensive of a ball game. Batting is more important, and base-running is quite a factor in winning games. Henshaw is a quick, sharp fielder, and a good base-runner, and as a pitcher enters largely into the successful playing of every position on a nine, there is no reason why the pitcher should not be a good batter, as it is the fear of the ball more than anything else that makes a weak hitter.



A ball hurts, but it helps. It shows you plainly what you need. It would hurt you, if your blood were pure and your system in the right condition. And they would be, if you'd take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It carries health with it. All Blood, Skin, and Scalp Diseases, from a common Itch or eruption to the worst Scrofula, are cured by it. It invigorates the liver, purifies and enriches the blood, and rouses every organ into healthful action. In the most stubborn forms such as Eczema, Psoriasis, Tetter, Erysipelas, Carbuncles, and kindred ailments, and with Scrofula in every shape, and all blood-taints, there's nothing that can equal it as a perfect and permanent remedy. That's the reason it's the only medicine of its kind that can be guaranteed. If it fails to cure, or, in any case, you have your money back. That's the reason it's the blood-purifier sold, for you pay only for the good you get. Can you get more?

can make much or little of the position. But the main thing of it in college play is to leave the fancy plays alone and stick to the every-day plays. No college second baseman ever gets beyond being simply "good," because he does not have a chance to play the position long enough with the same surroundings. If short or second, however, is reliable and steady, he will "do," the brilliancy can come later when he talks over old times by the winter fire and plays over again the old college contests.

Though college outfielders have not much to do as a rule, at times everything comes their way, and then with them solely rests victory or defeat. Such an instance was illustrated in '90, when if it had not been for Yale's magnificent outfield of Cushing, McClintock and Murphy the blue would have fallen before both Princeton and Harvard.

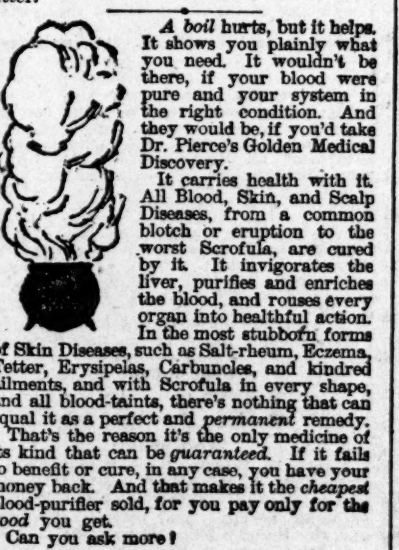


Of the three outfield positions right fielder's lot is the hardest in that he gets the meanness of balls to handle, but generally has the most assists to make. Center field is the easiest position of the three, and the prettiest. From the nature of the position between right and left, center is usually outfield general, and may be taken as the representative type of the outfield.

Ability to cover ground in the outfield as in the infield depends upon one's being a fast runner, a quick starter and a quick thrower. To be able to judge the ball the instant it leaves the bat makes a hard catch easy, and an impossible chance possible. A good outfielder rarely, if ever, makes a misjudgment, and a circus cat can't help in judging a fly ball, especially a liner, is to stand upright in an easy starting position. If a fielder stands in the too common way, leaning forward with his hands on his knees, when the ball is hit, his first movement is to stand upright, and by thus quickly moving his head he loses track of the ball for the first second, which is fatal. Whenever a hit is made, fair or foul, the outfielder must start for it on the instant, and the nearest fielder should, if possible, back up the player taking the ball, or, if he goes over his head, should run out and help him in with it.

An outfielder should always throw over-hand—straight overhead—without any side twist. The ball will then go in line without dropping. Throws to bases should be full line throws, while to the plate, especially from deep outfield, it is better to throw on the bound. The outfielder must always throw when to throw the ball when he can, and can do this only by keeping strict track of the men on bases, the men out, etc., and should never allow never hold the ball unless the play calls for a throw at once to some other point, return the ball immediately to the nearest infielder. When an outfielder cannot field a ball and throw it, he should throw it to the nearest infielder, the nearest fielder should inform him of what is going on and direct him where to throw.

By far the most beautiful plays of a college game are made by the outfield. Foster, of Harvard, once threw out two men in succession to Henshaw at the plate on a single throw off a hit which Yale thought safe. The Yale man on third, however, while the man on second came in hard. Neither discovered till too late that Foster had come in on the dead run, and shot the ball to the plate like a rifle shot. Both men slid for the plate and Henshaw touched one after the other. Paul Howland's catch at New Haven off Stag was just as wonderful as Foster's assist, while the man was a little better than the other two, and I, as a Harvard enthusiast, must therefore maintain that never was there such a thrower as Paul Howland, the Harvard man. If Frank Halliwell begins to fill Howland's shoes he may well be proud of himself. A famous football coach used to shout, "Come, there you're not out here for your health." And so it is with college baseball. Each man is "out for the game," but it is only by combining and playing to the right position that a team can win. "Out for the game," that a team can win. In this brief collection of notes, those upon the pitcher and outfield being embodied from suggestions by Lawrence Young, of Princeton, and Frank Halliwell, of Harvard, respectively, the positions are grouped as they are most in common, but all the nine positions are in common, and the more each position is played with reference to every other position, the better will be the results.



fielding is simply the defensive of a ball game. Batting is more important, and base-running is quite a factor in winning games. Henshaw is a quick, sharp fielder, and a good base-runner, and as a pitcher enters largely into the successful playing of every position on a nine, there is no reason why the pitcher should not be a good batter, as it is the fear of the ball more than anything else that makes a weak hitter.



SOMETHING NEW.

"Smith's Bile Beans Small."

[One-fourth size of old style.]

Positively do not gripe nor sicken the stomach. A perfect cure for Sick-headache, Bilious attacks, Colds, Constipation, and Liver complaint. 40 in a bottle. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists or by mail on receipt of price.

J. F. Smith & Co. Gentlemen—Please send me two bottles of "Bile Beans Small," for which you will find \$1.00. They have been our main medicine, and we must not be without them any more. So please send at once and you will confer a favor on O. A. GERRARD, Agent, Barfield, Mo.

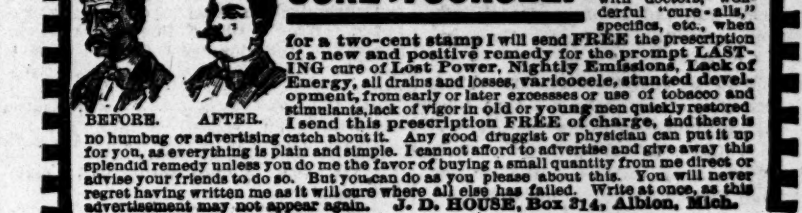
One copy photograph, panel size of above picture with free sample "Bile Beans Small" mailed for 40 in stamp.

J. F. Smith & Co., Prop's, 255 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK.



ELLY'S OCEAN (B.M.)—Cures the Neural Passage, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures

Give Relief at once for Cold in Head. Apply into the Nostrils. It is Quickly Absorbed. 50c. Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 14 Warren St., N. Y.



CURE YOURSELF

Why waste time, money and health, with "doctors" who prescribe "cure-alls," when you can cure yourself with "Cure Yourself" for a two-cent stamp I will send FREE the prescription of a new and positive remedy for the prompt CURE of all cases of Loss of Power, Nightly Emissions, Lack of Energy, all drains and losses, varicocele, stunted development, from early or later excesses or use of tobacco or stimulants, lack of vigor in old or young men quickly restored. Send this prescription FREE of charge, and the medicine no humbug or advertising catch about it. Any good druggist or physician can put it up for you, as everything is plain and simple. I cannot afford to advertise and send away this splendid remedy unless you do me the favor of buying a small quantity from me direct or advise your friends to do so. But remember do as you please about this. You will never regret having written me and will care where all else has failed. Write at once, as all advertisements may not appear again. J. D. HOUSE, Box 214, Albion, Mich.

M'KNIGHT & CO.

(Large Lump)

BLACK COAL.

Wholesale and retail. Get our prices before placing your orders. Office and yards 319 Decatur street. Telephone 1115. Atlanta, Ga. may 25—45 ss

CRICHTON'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL,

Occupies the ENTIRE Second Floor of the CRICHTON Building, 49 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE

67 S. Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. The leading Commercial College in the South. Specialties: Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Penmanship, English, Grammar, Mathematics, Spelling, Geography, and all Commercial Subjects. 500 Graduates in positions of high City. Our students are members of the Y.M.C.A. without cost. Large catalogue sent free. Telephone 334.

25 Shares United Underwriters' Insurance Co. Stock Cheap

Make us an offer. There is talk of making an assessment. We want to sell. Also talk of changing some of the board of directors next annual meeting. Look out.

F. J. COOLEIDGE & BRO.,

PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS.

Largest Dealers in Window Glass and Brushes in the South.

21 EAST ALABAMA STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

THE CAPITAL CITY BANK,

CITY DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL, \$400,000. SURPLUS, \$100,000.

Individual liability same as national banks; transacts a general banking business; commercial paper discounted; loans made upon approved collateral, and collections on points in the United States, Canada and throughout Europe, made on the most favorable terms; draw our own bills of exchange on Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, Austria and other European states; invite the accounts of individuals, firms, banks, bankers and corporations; issue demand certificates or savings bank book to draw interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum if left 60 days, 4 per cent per annum if left 90 days, 4 per cent per annum if left 120 days, 4 per cent per annum if left 180 days.

R. F. Maddox, Pres't.; J. W. Rucker, Vice Pres't.; W. L. Pool, Cash'r.; G. A. Nicolson, Asst' Cash'r.

Maddox-Rucker Banking Co.

Capital, \$150,000. Charter Liability, \$300,000.

Transact a general banking business; approved paper discounted, and loans made on collateral. Will be pleased to meet or correspond with parties contemplating changing or opening new accounts. Issues interest-bearing certificates of deposit payable on demand, 4 per cent per annum if left 60 days, 4 per cent per annum if left 90 days, 4 per cent per annum if left 120 days, 4 per cent per annum if left 180 days.

W. A. HEMPHILL, President. H. T. INMAN, Vice Pres't. ALONZO RICHARDSON, Cash.

The Atlanta Trust & Banking Co.

CORNER FRYOR AND ALABAMA STREETS.

Capital, \$150,000. Undivided Profits, \$30,000.

TOTAL LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS, \$230,000.

A general banking business transacted. Superior advantages for handling collections. Commercial paper discounted at current rates. Loans made on marketable collateral.

Accounts of Banks, Corporations, Firms and Individuals Solicited.

Issues certificates of deposit payable on demand, drawing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum if left three months, 4 1/2 per cent per annum if left six months, and 5 per cent per annum if left twelve months.

DIRECTORS: W. A. Hemphill, H. T. Inman, Charles M. Fowler, H. Y. McCord, E. C. Spaulding, J. Carroll Payne, A. J. Shropshire, Allen F. Morgan, Alonzo Richardson.

Feb 26 & 17

GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK,

OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$300,000.

SAFE DEPOSIT AND STORAGE VAULT.

Boxes to rent at from \$5 to \$25 per annum, according to size. Interest paid on deposits as follows: Issues Demand Certificates to draw interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum if left four months; 4 per cent per annum if left six months; 4 1/2 per cent per annum if left twelve months. Accommodations limited solely by the requirements of sound banking principles. Patronage solicited.

W. B. GUMMARIN, V. Pres. F. D. WILSON, Sec. J. F. ENGLER, G. M.

THE GUMMARIN - ENGLER CO.

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS, PLUMBING AND REPAIRS

CONTRACT WORK A SPECIALTY.

13 SOUTH BROAD STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

TELEPHONE 469.

make \$17 per week

TO MINNEAPOLIS.

The Republican Delegates from Georgia
Left Yesterday.

MANY OFFICES DESERTED BY THEM.

Very Little Business Can Be Transacted
With the Marshal, Attorney, and
Collector Out of Town.

"We'll storm de fort, sho!"

This enthusiastic exclamation is the last heard from the Georgia delegation of republicans as they crowded pell-mell over each other on the rear platform of a vestibule sleeping car and glided out of the union passenger depot yesterday morning on the 8:10 train.

Colonel A. E. Buck was there, and "Chollie" was with him. "Chollie" is his negro photographer.

Besides "Chollie" there were two of three dozens of other black satellites—Colonel Buck. There were also a few white men aboard the cars.

The party traveled in two special vestibule sleeping cars. The first of these cars was occupied by the whites and the last one by the negroes. They were both crowded, for there were a great many more people on them than delegates.

The delegates who left the custom house were Colonel Buck, the lord high executioner of them all; Colonel S. A. Darnell, the man who goes to vote "for Harrison till the moon turns to green cheese"; Ed Angier, who, while instructed for Harrison, has a kind of a Blainish personal feeling about him not hard to detect; and Christopher Columbus Wimshish, the negro collector of customs. These were the delegates from the custom house, and things were dragging along pretty quietly yesterday in their offices without them.

Besides these delegates from Atlanta there were many visitors to the convention from this city who are not delegates. Jackson McHenry, for instance.

Of course, Jackson was going to the republican convention, delegate or no delegate. He had to be there. They couldn't well get on without McHenry. McHenry couldn't get to be a delegate, so he just went along anyhow, to "holer for Harrison."

Not Without Style.

The Georgia republicans have gone to Minneapolis not without style—not so. They go with great flags and red, white and blue bunting waving gayly from their cars.

Gay isn't the word. A great swooping union flag with the stars as big as moons ought to be painted, and the stripes as broad as the cotton rows many of the delegates ought to be hoeing, was tacked the full length of the car.

Fixings of red, white and blue hung all around the car. It was like a bank of morning glories, not to say sunflowers.

But How's This?

There is a serious side to this business. These Atlanta delegates are all, or most of them, important office holders in the service of the United States. Colonel Buck is marshal, Colonel Darnell United States district attorney, Ed Angier assistant attorney and Wimshish is collector of customs. And yet, they have all gone frolicking over the country to conventions, carrying leaves of absence from the attorney general to be gone ten days. Business accumulates and holds over in their offices in the meantime to await their return. They have no care for that.

It does seem that these delegates have stepped off on this trip without consulting their consciences. Their excuses came from headquarters, however, and of course headquarters wanted them in Minneapolis, they being subjects of headquarters.

Gainesville Will Get a Share.

Gainesville, Ga., June 4.—(Special.)—We are reliably informed that several of Hall county's citizens are in great luck, being among the heirs to the large Edwards estate in Wall street, New York. The property is valued at \$300,000,000, and the heirs have been offered \$250,000,000 to compromise. Mrs. Mary Hancock, of this county, is a grandchild of the original owner, and W. R. Hancock is her son. Bob Griffiths is a nephew of Mrs. Hancock, and would come in for his mother's share of the fortune. Henry Griffiths, says he is not losing any sleep in thinking about this good fortune, but he is ready to take it whenever it comes. The attorney representing the Georgia heirs is now in New York consulting with the other attorneys in the case as to the advisability of accepting the \$250,000,000.

Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable. Carter's Little Liver Pills cure both.

Say! Have you tried Elkin-Watson Drug Co.'s new drink, Fruit-a-Cade?

Big Auction Sale.

Cheap Lots to Be Sold June 8th.

Riverside Park. Big sale! Big barbecue! And a big time, at the auction sale of Riverside Park by J. C. Hendrix & Co., Wednesday, June 8th, at 10 o'clock.

This new Riverside Park is attracting much attention, large numbers of people are going out daily to look over the grounds and select their lots. The Chattahoochee electric line runs through the property, it is also reached by the Western and Atlantic, Georgia Pacific and East Tennessee and Georgia railroads. The crowd will leave on the Marietta street electric cars at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. Many ladies will go.

Say! Have you tried Elkin-Watson Drug Co.'s new drink, Fruit-a-Cade?

A Sunset.

on Great Salt Lake is but one of the matchless spectacles to be seen in Utah.

The new book, "Utah, a Peep into a Mountain Walled Treasury of the Gods," is now issued and can be had postpaid by sending 25 cents to J. H. Bennett, Salt Lake City.

It is expected that the Knights Templar and others visiting Colorado the coming season will extend their trip to Utah, via the Rio Grande Western railway in both directions. That road affords choice of three distinct routes to the most magnificent scenery in the world. Equipment unequalled in the west. Two trains daily across the continent.

Say! Have you tried Elkin-Watson Drug Co.'s new drink, Fruit-a-Cade?

On Wednesday, June 8th, at 9 a. m. the closing exercises of Miss Hanna's school will be held at No. 15 E. Cain. The friends and patrons of the school are cordially invited to be present. The school is just completing a most successful year and its management, having secured for the coming year enlarged facilities and an excellent faculty, among whom may be mentioned Mrs. B. Mallin, so long connected with the Washington patronage, feels assured that the generous patronage accorded to it in the past will be continued in the future.

MISS HANNA, 15 East Cain street.

Go to Elkin-Watson Drug Co. to get the latest drink—Fruit-a-Cade.

THE GROWING CROPS. Baby One Solid Sore

Shows Them to Be Backward.

Wheat Is in the Best Condition. Corn Next and Cotton Third—Oats Poor.

Melons and Fruit.

The monthly crop report of the state agricultural department is in preparation and will go to the printer probably tomorrow.

In the meantime The Constitution is able to furnish the monthly crop averages for the different sections of the state.

These averages are based on reports from about a thousand correspondents of the department in different parts of the state, and the average for each county being found, the county averages are combined to make the district averages for north Georgia, middle Georgia, southwest Georgia and east Georgia. The figures all represent the condition of the crop as compared with an average crop, except in the case of cotton, where additional figures are given to show the stand as compared with a perfect stand.

Here are the district averages: North Georgia—Corn, 96.12; oats, 90.12; wheat, 100; cotton, stand, 92.12; cotton, condition, 90.

Middle Georgia—Corn, 92.14; oats, 75.45; wheat, 94.18; cotton, stand, 88.38; cotton, condition, 82.2.

Southwest Georgia—Corn, 91.14; oats, 88.14; wheat, 95; cotton, stand, 89; cotton, condition, 84.2.

East Georgia—Corn, 90.14; oats, 85; cotton, stand, 88.12; cotton, condition, 82.

Comparing the district averages, we get the averages for the state as follows: Corn, 94.18; oats, 82.18; wheat, 96.13; cotton, stand, 88.14; cotton, condition, 88.4.

The Melon Crop.

The report from the watermelon district shows that the crop is somewhat below the average in condition, while the acreage, with the exception of some of the most southern shows a marked decrease. The acreage, as compared with that of last year is reported as follows in the counties heard from:

Berrien, 62; Brooks, 120; Calhoun, 110; Crawford, 100; Decatur, 53; DeKalb, 100; Early, 100; Houston, 75; Irwin, 90; Lowndes, 100; Marion, 100; Quitman, 100; Wilcox, 80; Schley, 61; Stewart, 50; Terrell, 80; Taylor, and Lee, 78.

These reports indicate that the acreage is large in the lower counties that come into the market first, while the upper or late counties have heavily reduced their crop. This is clearly the result of last year's experience, which was uniformly disastrous to the late shippers, while the earlier ones in some cases did fairly well. Considering acreage and condition the crop is not likely to be as large as that of last year.

General Features of the Report.

The notes accompanying the reports indicate that the drought throughout the state has made crops backward. In southwest Georgia the spring rains have been almost a total failure. Crops have also contributed to the backwardness of crops. The bud worms have been injuring corn all over Georgia. In the southern part of the state cotton has been injured by the bud worm. It is very small, but generally in a healthy condition.

The Fruit Prospect.

The reports from all parts of the state indicate a fine peach crop. In one or two places in Rabun and other northeastern counties the reports are not so good. Corn is the report for apples is a little less favorable and that for pears is very discouraging. The reports which produce the Le Conte pear largely it is reported that the crop will be almost a failure.

Plenty of Vegetables.

LaFayette, Ga., June 4.—(Special.)—The prospects for gardens in LaFayette were brighter than at present. Already early vegetables have ceased to be a rarity and still the gardens bear no evidence of having been raided by the vegetable gatherers.

Wheat crops throughout the country are very promising. The acreage is small, but the yield promises a maximum crop per acre for this country.

Damaged by Drought.

Pine Level, Ga., June 4.—(Special.)—The long protracted drought has done much damage to the farms and gardens, and oat crops will be a partial failure through this section, though the local showers are very refreshing.

Do You Admire John Chinaman's Complexion?

Probably not. John's eyes are not cut on a bias and his nose broad in the beam, his hair would stamp him as the red-headed beauty of the race. He has the jaundice of the same hue, only more pronounced. Biliousness, with its symptoms of coated tongue, constipation, headache, vertigo, must, if unchecked, culminate in jaundice and other serious ailments. It cures malaria, rheumatism and kidney troubles.

Go to Elkin-Watson Drug Co. to get the latest drink—Fruit-a-Cade.

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Tonic.

For Biliousness, Constipation and Malaria. For Indigestion, Sick and Nervous Headache. For Sleeplessness, Nervousness and Heart Disease. For Fever, Chills, Debility and Kidney Diseases, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for the sake of your health, take this regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Atley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of lemons, and is a most valuable vegetable liver tonic, and will not fail you in any of the above named diseases. 50 cents and \$1 bottle at all druggists.

Prepare only by Dr. H. Mosley, Atlanta, Ga.

Col. L. J. Allred Writes:

I am in my seventy-third year, and for fifty years I have been a great sufferer from indigestion, constipation and biliousness. I gained twelve pounds in three months. My strength and health, my appetite and my digestion were perfectly restored, and now I feel as young and vigorous as ever did in my life.

L. J. ALLEDRED, State Capital, Georgia State Senate, State Capitol, Atlanta, Ga., August 6, 1891.

Fruit-a-Cade.

Is the latest drink. Take a little for your nerves' sake. Elkin-Watson Drug Co.

Whit Sunday.

Today is Whit Sunday or the Feast of Pentecost. It is one of the high festivals in the Christian church and there will be elaborate services held in both St. Luke's and St. Philip's Episcopal churches.

The evening Dean Barrett will exchange pupils with Dr. Tupper.

At both morning and evening services the churches will doubtless be crowded.

Drink Fruit-a-Cade and keep cool. Elkin-Watson Drug Co.

Funeral of Mrs. Napier.

The interment of the body of Mrs. George M. Napier, of Monroe, Ga., and five-month-old babe occurred at Oakland cemetery yesterday.

A feature of sad interest was the death of the mother and infant came within a few hours of each other. The case of the former was a peculiar one, even to distinguished physicians who waited upon her. A marked attack of grip in the early winter was followed by gastric fever, the long-continued inability to assimilate food resulting in heart failure.

Go to Elkin-Watson Drug Co. to get the latest drink—Fruit-a-Cade.

A Great Offer.

We will offer some rare bargains next week in fine Grand Rapids chamber and parlor suits, bookcases, desks, hat racks and chiffoniers. Particulars will be published in our paper. Six hundred complete suits in stock.

P. H. SNOOK & SON.

THE GROWING CROPS. Baby One Solid Sore

Shows Them to Be Backward.

Wheat Is in the Best Condition. Corn Next and Cotton Third—Oats Poor.

Melons and Fruit.

The monthly crop report of the state agricultural department is in preparation and will go to the printer probably tomorrow.

In the meantime The Constitution is able to furnish the monthly crop averages for the different sections of the state.

These averages are based on reports from about a thousand correspondents of the department in different parts of the state, and the average for each county being found, the county averages are combined to make the district averages for north Georgia, middle Georgia, southwest Georgia and east Georgia. The figures all represent the condition of the crop as compared with an average crop, except in the case of cotton, where additional figures are given to show the stand as compared with a perfect stand.

Here are the district averages: North Georgia—Corn, 96.12; oats, 90.12; wheat, 100; cotton, stand, 92.12; cotton, condition, 90.

Middle Georgia—Corn, 92.14; oats, 75.45; wheat, 94.18; cotton, stand, 88.38; cotton, condition, 82.2.

Southwest Georgia—Corn, 91.14; oats, 88.14; wheat, 95; cotton, stand, 89; cotton, condition, 84.2.

East Georgia—Corn, 90.14; oats, 85; cotton, stand, 88.12; cotton, condition, 82.

Comparing the district averages, we get the averages for the state as follows: Corn, 94.18; oats, 82.18; wheat, 96.13; cotton, stand, 88.14; cotton, condition, 88.4.

The Melon Crop.

The report from the watermelon district shows that the crop is somewhat below the average in condition, while the acreage, with the exception of some of the most southern shows a marked decrease. The acreage, as compared with that of last year is reported as follows in the counties heard from:

Berrien, 62; Brooks, 120; Calhoun, 110; Crawford, 100; Decatur, 53; DeKalb, 100; Early, 100; Houston, 75; Irwin, 90; Lowndes, 100; Marion, 100; Quitman, 100; Wilcox, 80; Schley, 61; Stewart, 50; Terrell, 80; Taylor, and Lee, 78.

These reports indicate that the acreage is large in the lower counties that come into the market first, while the upper or late counties have heavily reduced their crop. This is clearly the result of last year's experience, which was uniformly disastrous to the late shippers, while the earlier ones in some cases did fairly well. Considering acreage and condition the crop is not likely to be as large as that of last year.

General Features of the Report.

The notes accompanying the reports indicate that the drought throughout the state has made crops backward. In southwest Georgia the spring rains have been almost a total failure. Crops have also contributed to the backwardness of crops. The bud worms have been injuring corn all over Georgia. In the southern part of the state cotton has been injured by the bud worm. It is very small, but generally in a healthy condition.

The Fruit Prospect.

The reports from all parts of the state indicate a fine peach crop. In one or two places in Rabun and other northeastern counties the reports are not so good. Corn is the report for apples is a little less favorable and that for pears is very discouraging. The reports which produce the Le Conte pear largely it is reported that the crop will be almost a failure.

Plenty of Vegetables.

LaFayette, Ga., June 4.—(Special.)—The prospects for gardens in LaFayette were brighter than at present. Already early vegetables have ceased to be a rarity and still the gardens bear no evidence of having been raided by the vegetable gatherers.

Wheat crops throughout the country are very promising. The acreage is small, but the yield promises a maximum crop per acre for this country.

Damaged by Drought.

Pine Level, Ga., June 4.—(Special.)—The long protracted drought has done much damage to the farms and gardens, and oat crops will be a partial failure through this section, though the local showers are very refreshing.

Do You Admire John Chinaman's Complexion?

Probably not. John's eyes are not cut on a bias and his nose broad in the beam, his hair would stamp him as the red-headed beauty of the race. He has the jaundice of the same hue, only more pronounced. Biliousness, with its symptoms of coated tongue, constipation, headache, vertigo, must, if unchecked, culminate in jaundice and other serious ailments. It cures malaria, rheumatism and kidney troubles.

Go to Elkin-Watson Drug Co. to get the latest drink—Fruit-a-Cade.

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Tonic.

For Biliousness, Constipation and Malaria. For Indigestion, Sick and Nervous Headache. For Sleeplessness, Nervousness and Heart Disease. For Fever, Chills, Debility and Kidney Diseases, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for the sake of your health, take this regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Atley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of lemons, and is a most valuable vegetable liver tonic, and will not fail you in any of the above named diseases. 50 cents and \$1 bottle at all druggists.

Prepare only by Dr. H. Mosley, Atlanta, Ga.

Col. L. J. Allred Writes:

I am in my seventy-third year, and for fifty years I have been a great sufferer from indigestion, constipation and biliousness. I gained twelve pounds in three months. My strength and health, my appetite and my digestion were perfectly restored, and now I feel as young and vigorous as ever did in my life.

L. J. ALLEDRED, State Capital, Georgia State Senate, State Capitol, Atlanta, Ga., August 6, 1891.

Fruit-a-Cade.

Is the latest drink. Take a little for your nerves' sake. Elkin-Watson Drug Co.

Whit Sunday.

Today is Whit Sunday or the Feast of Pentecost. It is one of the high festivals in the Christian church and there will be elaborate services held in both St. Luke's and St. Philip's Episcopal churches.

The evening Dean Barrett will exchange pupils with Dr. Tupper.

At both morning and evening services the churches will doubtless be crowded.

Drink Fruit-a-Cade and keep cool. Elkin-Watson Drug Co.

Funeral of Mrs. Napier.

The interment of the body of Mrs. George M. Napier, of Monroe, Ga., and five-month-old babe occurred at Oakland cemetery yesterday.

A feature of sad interest was the death of the mother and infant came within a few hours of each other. The case of the former was a peculiar one, even to distinguished physicians who waited upon her. A marked attack of grip in the early winter was followed by gastric fever, the long-continued inability to assimilate food resulting in heart failure.

Go to Elkin-Watson Drug Co. to get the latest drink—Fruit-a-Cade.

THE GROWING CROPS. Baby One Solid Sore

Shows Them to Be Backward.

Wheat Is in the Best Condition. Corn Next and Cotton Third—Oats Poor.

Melons and Fruit.

The monthly crop report of the state agricultural department is in preparation and will go to the printer probably tomorrow.

In the meantime The Constitution is able to furnish the monthly crop averages for the different sections of the state.

These averages are based on reports from about a thousand correspondents of the department in different parts of the state, and the average for each county being found, the county averages are combined to make the district averages for north Georgia, middle Georgia, southwest Georgia and east Georgia. The figures all represent the condition of the crop as compared with an average crop, except in the case of cotton, where additional figures are given to show the stand as compared with a perfect stand.

Here are the district averages: North Georgia—Corn, 96.12; oats, 90.12; wheat, 100; cotton, stand, 92.12; cotton, condition, 90.

Middle Georgia—Corn, 92.14; oats, 75.45; wheat, 94.18; cotton, stand, 88.38; cotton, condition, 82.2.

Southwest Georgia—Corn, 91.14; oats, 88.14; wheat, 95; cotton, stand, 89; cotton, condition, 84.2.

East Georgia—Corn, 90.14; oats, 85; cotton, stand, 88.12; cotton, condition, 82.

Comparing the district averages, we get the averages for the state as follows: Corn, 94.18; oats, 82.18; wheat, 96.13; cotton, stand, 88.14; cotton, condition, 88.4.

The Melon Crop.

The report from the watermelon district shows that the crop is somewhat below the average in condition, while the acreage, with the exception of some of the most southern shows a marked decrease. The acreage, as compared with that of last year is reported as follows in the counties heard from:

Berrien, 62; Brooks, 120; Calhoun, 110; Crawford, 100; Decatur, 53; DeKalb, 100; Early, 100; Houston, 75; Irwin, 90; Lowndes, 100; Marion, 100; Quitman, 100; Wilcox, 80; Schley, 61; Stewart, 50; Terrell, 80; Taylor, and Lee, 78.

These reports indicate that the acreage is large in the lower counties that come into the market first, while the upper or late counties have heavily reduced their crop. This is clearly the result of last year's experience, which was uniformly disastrous to the late shippers, while the earlier ones in some cases did fairly well. Considering acreage and condition the crop is not likely to be as large as that of last year.

General Features of the Report.

The notes accompanying the reports indicate that the drought throughout the state has made crops backward. In southwest Georgia the spring rains have been almost a total failure. Crops have also contributed to the backwardness of crops. The bud worms have been injuring corn all over Georgia. In the southern part of the state cotton has been injured by the bud worm. It is very small, but generally in a healthy condition.

The Fruit Prospect.

The reports from all parts of the state indicate a fine peach crop. In one or two places in Rabun and other northeastern counties the reports are not so good. Corn is the report for apples is a little less favorable and that for pears is very discouraging. The reports which produce the Le Conte pear largely it is reported that the crop will be almost a failure.

Plenty of Vegetables.

LaFayette, Ga., June 4.—(Special.)—The prospects for gardens in LaFayette were brighter than at present. Already early vegetables have ceased to be a rarity and still the gardens bear no evidence of having been raided by the vegetable gatherers.

Wheat crops throughout the country are very promising. The acreage is small, but the yield promises a maximum crop per acre for this country.

Damaged by Drought.

Pine Level, Ga., June 4.—(Special.)—The long protracted drought has done much damage to the farms and gardens, and oat crops will be a partial failure through this section, though the local showers are very refreshing.

Do You Admire John Chinaman's Complexion?

Probably not. John's eyes are not cut on a bias and his nose broad in the beam, his hair would stamp him as the red-headed beauty of the race. He has the jaundice of the same hue, only more pronounced. Biliousness, with its symptoms of coated tongue, constipation, headache, vertigo, must, if unchecked, culminate in jaundice and other serious ailments. It cures malaria, rheumatism and kidney troubles.

Go to Elkin-Watson Drug Co. to get the latest drink—Fruit-a-Cade.

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Tonic.

For Biliousness, Constipation and Malaria. For Indigestion, Sick and Nervous Headache. For Sleeplessness, Nervousness and Heart Disease. For Fever, Chills, Debility and Kidney Diseases, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for the sake of your health, take this regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Atley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of lemons, and is a most valuable vegetable liver tonic, and will not fail you in any of the above named diseases. 50 cents and \$1 bottle at all druggists.

Prepare only by Dr. H. Mosley, Atlanta, Ga.

Col. L. J. Allred Writes:

I am in my seventy-third year, and for fifty years I have been a great sufferer from indigestion, constipation and biliousness. I gained twelve pounds in three months. My strength and health, my appetite and my digestion were perfectly restored, and now I feel as young and vigorous as ever did in my life.

L. J. ALLEDRED, State Capital, Georgia State Senate, State Capitol, Atlanta, Ga., August 6, 1891.

Fruit-a-Cade.

Is the latest drink. Take a little for your nerves' sake. El

TE SALES.

on Sale
Lots
STREET
M. C. A. and
le Building,
s Off
June 7,

about the last chance
ness lot on Pryor
feet. Remember
you ever expect
same range with
delivered grand
equitable building

000 Active Men
the union depot,
commerce, the
other valuable
amounting to
ing made. Good
safe and in de
d to be the equal
city, and will have
his sale. Terms, one
and two years.

ILSON,
20 Kimball house.

MAYSON,
etta street.

ITY \$5 front foot.
free road this side of
cent foot.
street. West end
with stables, etc.; fine
in full bearing; also
fair business on the
level lots on one of the
r; 600 feet from Geor
from dummy line;
half-acre tract right
ing the Georgia rail
only \$2,700; this is a
thirty acres on the
st north of the new

ST & CO.

and Loans

Kimball House:

rd street, \$5,200; easy
avenue, corner Bas
on Peachtree street,
Wilson avenue; only
now worth over \$100

cheap.
\$30 per front foot.
Washington street, \$2,100.
a railroad front this
exterior; only \$30 per
ing property been sold
on of what you have

A. J. WEST & CO.

Real Estate

ACHINERY

BE—

Courthouse

ne 7th, 1892.

and incumbrances of
choice manufacturing
structure. Manufacturing
will be sold free from
tax.

GT AND CLEAR

courthouse next Tues
hours of sale, it will be
the very best portion
sites of Atlanta. Rail
ing Electric railroad and
new machinery. The real
estate. This will be a
a bargain. Be there!

WEST,

anta Furniture Manufac
may 31-106

le Park

UCTION,

8th, 1892,

at 11 o'clock

M.

and the most beautiful
tered around Atlanta.
avily shaded on the lu
atataboocoe river. The
Electric Electric railroa
of the park, where the
on a schedule of thirty
operation before sale. A
will be made. On one
acific and East Tennes
roads, Old Paden, now
service.
the railroad, Bolton dep
to be seen to be ad
and mountain views,
argling brooks, singing
flowers, the fresh
breezes, are the things
er in the hot city, wh
the Riverside. A substan
served on the grounds.
magnificent springs. Go
ady and select your
Atlanta and Char
line, our special
member of lots and house
ers. Have a choice line
all and see us before
C. HENDRIK & CO.,
7 South Broad st.

SKIRT DANCING.

It is Only Delsarte Posing and You
May Learn It at Home.

HOW THE PRETTY SKIRTS ARE MADE.

The Accordion Skirt—Marguerite Daly's
Costume—Loie Fuller's Umbrella
Skirt—A Flower Dress.

There are signs of a Terpsichorean re-
vival; that the art of Miriam and the
east, neglected through generations of
western civilization—tabooed by the Pur-
itan and practiced shyly and trivially by
society—is at length to enjoy a triumph,
its cycle having come around again.

Dancing is Woman's Natural Expression.
The forerunning token of it has been
the desire among woman for physical
development. Woman's natural exercise in
the course of evolution leads up to the
dance. It is no slur on her muscles
that a woman cannot play baseball or
golf. Men evolve this exercise to suit



THE FLOWER DRESS.

their own peculiar abilities. In the na-
ture of things there are exercises adapted
to women also, of them the self centered
dance is one of the chief.

This is why women who once lolled
about in stays now practice Delsarte,
dispende charity through the medium of
fancy dances, and make gowns for these



THE ACCORDION SKIRT.

things an important part of the summer
wardrobe. It is also one reason why
they have gone mad over skirt dancing.
The other reason for the skirt dance craze
is that though women do not loil any
more they still wear corsets. They are
in a transitional condition, and the skirt
dance disguises the ravages of the old
habit.

What It Is Like.
The skirt dance. A swirl of drapery
mingled with Delsartean poses. The skirt
is more flexible than even practiced mus-
cles. It sways and it thrills, and its
curves slide subtly one into the other in
such rapid succession as to intoxicate the
sight. To move the skirt in beautiful
lines to dance music and steps, and to
pause now and then for a tableau, this
is all of it, and each woman can make
her own dance by practice before a mir-
ror, and be able to entertain her friends
with an original specialty. A woman or
two in the professional line without dan-
cing ability has made herself famous by
swinging a skirt with the availability of
it for parlor entertainments. It enables
the woman brought up under the idea



THE UMBRELLA SKIRT.

that good figure and good woman consist
in repression all around, physical and
mental, to keep up in a way with the
Delsarte vanity.

Society Women Are Awkward.
According to the standard that has been
lately set up, it is harder for an elephant
to go through a needle's eye than for the
ordinarily bred girl to be graceful. She is
stiff and rigid, says a teacher of the Ly-
ceum school of acting, because her whole
training has been deliberately planned to
make her so. She has been taught to re-
press all emotion and never by movement
to express a thought. The very opposite
training is necessary for grace. Expres-
sion is what is needed, the representation
on the surface of every emotion. In the
school of acting, the resort of society
girls, as well as of professional, in search
of grace, the corset is allowed, but is not
approved by Mr. Sargent, the director,

who says that the waist muscles of cor-
set-wearers are lifeless and without pow-
er of graceful movement. It stands to
reason that there cannot be flexibility
between stiff bands. Mr. Sargent also
deprecates the tightness of the ordinary
waist about the armpits. He says that it
produces a very ungraceful use of the
arms. The old-fashioned jersey is the pre-
ferred waist for exercise wear in the
school, as it is elastic and permits the
teacher to see the movement of the mus-
cles.

There are a few things that even very
rich girls can't have. If grace doesn't
come by their habits they must go with-
out, for it can't be bought with money.
That they do mostly go without, as was
demonstrated recently in a dance given
for charity. The men posted with free-
dom but the women, very tight about the
waist and armpits, were awkward and
angular.

Beauty of movement is, of course, worth
giving up the faults of conventional dress
for, and little by little they will come to
do it. They will adapt their dress, and
relax their muscles, and become as grace-
ful as the women on the stage whom they
now envy.

Loie Fuller, the dancer, wears neither
corsets nor garters on or off the stage, the
corsets being drawn up over woven un-
derwear, and the gown hanging from the
shoulders, as shown in our picture of two
in the accordion-plaited skirt. This plo-



ture indicates certainly a charming style
of dress.

How the Skirt Is Made.
The skirt is the main thing, and it must
be as wide as possible. One variety of it
is accordion-plaited, and the same size at
top and bottom. This is the English style.
It may be made also of lace, gathered
very full. Several gauzy skirts go under
the other, and the bifurcated innermost
garment should be of the same color.
These skirts should reach the ankles.
Crape de chine or India silk or any other
soft fabric may be used, and the color
may be what one will. A charming effect
of variety is given by alternating two col-
ors in the skirt, as in shown in the gown
of Miss Daly, of the Hoyt's Chinatown



LUCY DALY.

company, which alternates yellow and
brown, and has white lace skirts under-
neath. This skirt is short. For parlor
dancing it would of course be made long.

Loie Fuller's Umbrella Skirt.

The skirt, however, beside which all
other skirts are as naught, is the famous
umbrella pendant devised by Loie Fuller,



said to be wider at the bottom than top
by forty yards! It is of an eastern silk
of such exquisite fineness that it rolls up
into a package fifteen inches long by six
thick, and shakes out again without a
wrinkle. It is made, as shown in our
drawings, of small goss, none of which
are wider than ten inches. The greatest
secret is the infinite width. It is whirled
as a dervish whirls his body, and it rolls
round the wearer in spiral curves, "volu-
minous and vast."
Another of Miss Fuller's skirts is fringed
with flowers, which, as it swings,
form wreaths about her. This is a very
pretty idea, and one that will doubtless
be attempted in many country entertain-
ments this summer. It should be remem-
bered that success depends largely on the
width of the skirt.
ADA CONE.

When you buy your spring medicine you
should get the best, and that is Hood's Sarsa-
parilla. It thoroughly purifies the blood.

MEN'S FASHIONS.

The Latest English Fad for Morning
Costs.

TROUSERS STRIPES AND FINE CHECKS.

For Coats Fine Twills and Cheviots—The
Swallow-Tail Replaced by the
Saque Coat, Etc.

Some special study of men's costumes
forces the unexpected conclusion that in cer-
tain points the average man is dressed in
better taste than the average woman. This
inference sounds surprising, in view of swal-
low-tails, trousers and bell hats, but it is
not meant to apply to general forms but to
refinement of line, proportion and color
inside the prescribed shapes. The reason
for it is plain enough. A man's garments
are limited to a few pieces, whose general
forms and colors are practically fixed, so
that there is nothing for the artistic tailor
to do but to labor at improving these forms
and at making certain low-toned colors har-
monize more and more agreeably. The
man's costume does not have his energies

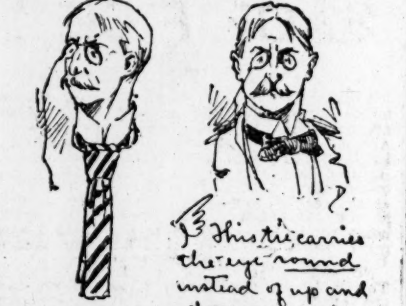


The Effect of the Byron Collar as It Is and
as It Was Meant to Be.

disipated in devising a novelty for each
new pattern, but his force is directed each
after season to perfecting by his best
lights, the patterns already in hand. Thus
it is that the best dress of men reaches an
elegance that the dress of few women at-
tain. If many of the forms of a man's
costume are wrong from the aesthetic stand-
ard, some of them are right, and all have
had infinite, though sometimes mis-
directed pains bestowed on them.

It speaks worlds for the situation to note
what a slight change in men's wear is
called a novelty. The tailors are at pre-
sent saying that the latest English fad for
morning coats is undressed waistcoat. This
is only a variety in the finish of cloth. It
takes something as startling as an electric
shock to be accounted a novelty in a woman's wardrobe.

The fashionable materials for lounge
suits are rough-faced Scotch and English
tweeds, in pronounced checks and fine
stripes; tropical worsted suitings and the
undermost mentioned, chevrons, are also,
also, that are in a wide, wale, popular,
clays, serges, in blue and black, and
houspans in the lightest tints of all colors.
Trousers to go with these are of the same
row stripes and fine checks. Extremely
light or extremely dark shades are chosen
in preference to medium ones.
For top coats there are two distinct styles.
The covert coat, in Venetian and covert
coatings, in all the shades of tan, made very
short, with strap seams, and collar of the



THE HORRIBLE FOUR-IN-HAND.

same without facing. It is lined through-
out with silk. The alternative coat reaches
below the knee, and is made of fine whip-
cord, light-weight kersey, chevrot or angora,
in gray, light tan, blue or black. It is lined
with silk faced to the collar, the seams are
plain, and the collar is of the same material.
For morning coats diagonals and cork-
screws have been almost cast aside. In
their place are used angora, fine twills and
cheviots, all in extremely soft finish. They
are made longer than usual in both waist
and skirt, and button medium low. The
seams are plain, and the edges are finished
with either narrow single stitching or a fine
silk cord. The preferred vest is single-
breasted, with a not collar.
For evening dress at watering places will
be seen often, in place of the swallow-tail,
the Cowes or Tuxedo coat, known to the
made as the saque coat, with shirt, roll.
We give a picture of this coat. The collar
is faced with heavy corded silk. This is
the coat for wearing which, on a full-dress
occasion. Berry Wray was seen this morn-
ing ejected from a hotel drawing room. The
coat has made headway since, but is con-
sidered only an elegant demi-dress.

Outing suits are of light-weight chevots
with a line stripe of color, or of plaid home-
spun. The saque coat is somewhat loose
fitting, and is made of fine whip-
cord, light-weight kersey, chevrot or angora,
in gray, light tan, blue or black. It is lined
with silk faced to the collar, the seams are
plain, and the collar is of the same material.



Blouse Suit and Cowes or Tuxedo Coat.

popular last year to suit fastidious men.
Bands with tails, their place, as illustrated, is
a regular plaited sash with belt passing under
the plaits. The breeches reach just over
the knees. Flannel shirt, ribbed wool stock-
ings, canvas shoes and soft felt hat complete
this dress.

It has long been the fashion to make the
trousers contrast in color and material with
the coat and vest, but far more elegance is
attained when the whole suit is alike, for
the manly and the refined eye is displeased by
seeing the body cut in two pieces.

The full crowned derby with flat brim
and narrow end is the newest morning hat,
though a few New York bankers and brok-
ers wear the silk hat to business. Gloves
are plain-backed this season, which is an
improvement, and canes must be of natural
wood, though they may at option have a
trace of silver trimming. Long and horn
handles are used also, and the ultra stick is
called the "Prince of Wales Crook."
About neck wear volumes might be writ-
ten. It is a detail, but yet it is the objec-
tive point of the dress. A great deal of it
that is popular is ugly, and for reasons
which can be easily demonstrated. The
best way to wear neck wear is to wear the
straight collar with rolled over or
broken points—fashion makes it high this

season, and either the straight tie or the
Swallow-Tail scarf.

There are other collars and ties, but let
us have a look at them.

There is the Byron collar, which turns
down all around. The handsome man
alive cannot afford to wear it. Why? Be-
cause it is a hard inclined plane, that does
not face in with wide lines on the body, but
swears at them all, and cuts straight to



Front and Back View of Three-Button Out-
away, Plain Cheviot Sack Suit.

wards the neck with a threat of decapita-
tion. Now a man when he wears a
turn-over collar, has it fashioned in such a
way that its lines flow with the adjacent
lines of the throat and shoulder. At least
he does except when in an occasional fit
of aberration he tries to imitate man.
Here his taste proves the superior. Don't
solicit the man to wear a turn-over collar,
say that you hate the pretty. If you do,
in such dislike I bear you company. But
this is not a question of the pretty, but
solely of harmonious relations, a thing that
you hold to be vastly important in other
matters.

As to ties, the four-in-hand is the most
popular, but let it alone, friends. There
are several things the matter with it. In
the first place a sailor knot, which it vir-
tually is, and the tie is too evidently used
strongly fastened, and no one will pretend
that the linen collar has any look of being
held together by this tie. It is too hope-
lessly moldered, and the tie is too obviously
held. It is lined and interlined, so that it
looks swollen, or like a finger down up in a
sleeve, and has not even the grace of pre-
tended use.

The appearance of use is the test of a tie,
and this quality is manifested by the puck-
ers of the cloth as they pass into the knot,
and emerge again. But what demented
brain originated the idea of a stuffed tie?
Evidently it is intended for pure show.
But what a show! It has no beauty; it
makes a straight line down the front to the
shirt and causes the head to look as if held
upon a stick. It is like a baronet's wand.
Now, into this tie if you fasten an orna-
mental pin, you complete an effect that is
abominable beyond redemption. The pin
on the tie to make it look anything but su-
perfluous. If this tie says anything
at all, it proclaims itself securely
fastened, and the pin is the only thing
there for show and show alone; and
therefore, though worn by the most fastid-
ious man, it cannot be anything but vulgar.

Take time to this about this, gentlemen.
It is significant to note that at present
every man of fashion ties his own cravat,
and takes care that the tie shows the
weaver's manipulation of it. This seems to
be a movement towards getting rid of the
stiffness that makes the ordinary four-in-
hand so ugly, and is an indication of grow-
ing taste.

Space lacks to comment on other objec-
tionable scarfs. The white four-in-hand,
somewhat narrow, is seen often on young
men of the stock exchange, but men of
taste do not in general wear white ties in
the morning. The flowing Ascot is the fash-
ionable scarf. It is tied into the smallest
knot possible and below the knot is spread
out over much space. One might think
this tiny knot necessitates a narrow tie, but
the contrary use is of extraordinary
width, but of very soft silk, and this is the
secret of the fashionable Ascot. One needs
to pay about one dollar and half for
up to get the best effect, dark and rich col-
ors are fashionable. The straight tie is
much worn by fashionable men of refine-
ment. From the standpoint of taste it is
one of the best ties made. It does not carry



USE IS THE TEST OF A TIE.

the eye up and down the axis of the body
as the four-in-hand does, but round, and
asks attention alone to the knot, as a tie
should.

The color of the tie is a difficult matter to
decide, and the reason is that the color is
isolated. It is surrounded by black or a
neutral shade and is related to nothing ex-
cept the face, which it affects strongly, and
often disastrously. Make up your mind to
let poor colors alone. Don't say that you
are fond of colors, and in evidence put on a
purple tie. Color, speaking aesthetically, as
you wish to speak when you say you like
color, means a combination that will pro-
duce harmony. A single color is not color—
unless one speaks after the fancy of the
turkey cock.

To give a hint or two on this interesting
subject, with black clothes may be agree-
ably worn ties having black grounds and
lines and figures of color, and colors so
broken may have considerable brightness.
With tan clothes a black tie looks well;
red with tan makes too warm a combina-
tion; but if one must have color with tan
clothes a very much mixed, low tone green,
one that verges on citron.

Agreeable combinations noted recently in
Wall street are as follows: A dark blue
suit of undressed worsted, plain blue
throughout; black derby hat; straight
cravat with points rolled over and straight
cravat of black tied in a soft knot and the

ends tucked in. This dress was very ele-
gant.

Black worsted coat and plain dark gray
worsted trousers; straight tie of gray.
Suit of gray, with ascot scarf of black
with white pinhead dots.

A black and white mixture with a white
tie.

Black worsted throughout, with a white
tie.

Don't wear red with gray clothes. Don't
wear a tan-colored scarf with anything.
A very low-toned red may harmonize with
blue.

ADA BACHE-CONE.

A WOMAN'S ART SCHOOL.

The woman's art school at Cooper's
Union has just closed the most success-
ful year in its history. A Cooper insti-
tute in the north, the south, the west,
would be more effective in abolishing the
duty on art than a hundred "art con-
gresses." To the masses the Alpha and
Omega of art is a picture hung on the
wall, or a statue set up in a public place.

Not until the vital relationship of art
to industrial life, its intrinsic market value
are recognized by the masses, may govern-
ment patronage be expected. What has
given France precedence in the manufac-
turing world? The art that impregnates
her industrial life.

Cooper's Union is beginning to reap the
reward—rather the American people—of
thirty-three years' heroic struggle to
awaken the masses to the value of art
applied to the industries. Art as a mercan-
dile commodity, consequently, is being
more widely recognized. It is
notable that this recognition is
simultaneous with the intellectual
development of women. Certainly in the
art world, sense women's work is largely
employed. Especially in design and illus-
tration is this development felt. A studio
of "Associated Designers" has recently been
opened at the Bible house of New York
city. Its members are last-year graduates
of Cooper's Union. At this studio young
business women buy and sell designs, give
instructions and advice with manufacturers
as to the requirements of the markets.
Pupils of the union take their designs to
the studio, where they are bought by man-
ufacturers, often to the amount of several
hundred dollars to each contributor. The
liberality with which manufacturers co-
operate with the students lends an impetus
to the work of the institution. The shop
windows of Gotham are resplendent with
silks, potpourris, upholstery, wall paper,
screens, book covers, etc., designed by the
women art students. One woman has
earned \$500 from the sale of designs to
Cheney, the silk manufacturer of Boston.
Vantine, the Japanese importer, employs a
student to remodel the designs of oriental
rugs to suit the American market. Mod-
ern designs are sent back to India and re-
copied by the natives. Silk designs sell
from twenty-five to seventy-five dollars
apiece. Valuable as they are, book-cover
designs are equally remunerative. Designs
for iron, gold and silverware have also a
market.

"Thanks to Cooper's," said the foreman
of Tiffany's silver works, "we are no longer
forced to experiment with unskilled labor.
Applicants for employment in our works
bring their designs to us and we are en-
abled to judge of their ability without
waiting for the apprenticeship formerly im-
perative."

As a designer of book covers, Miss
Morse's reputation is established. An ex-
hibition of her skill was recently given at
the Publishers' Club. "Rose of a Hun-
dred Leaves," "House and Hearth" (the
Poria series), "On Newfound River,"
"Alhambra" and "Wordsworth's Sonnets"
are her best-known cover designs. Miss
Morse is also a favorite worker in
Tiffany's stained-glass studios. Century,
Scriveners, Harpers and leading publishers
buy largely of Cooper students—designs for
tail pieces and initial letters. The number
of scholars making illustrations is very
large, and many are making good pay—
\$12 a week for half days. One is employ-
ed on a fashion magazine, another illus-
trates a joke, story or poem by a series
of fine sketches. She sells \$5 apiece to a
little shop that engraves them and re-
sells them to the daily papers for illus-
trations. She can make five sketches a day.
One young woman reports \$100.00 as her
earnings from art knowledge acquired at
this great philanthropic institution. The
aggregate earnings of present students and
last-year graduates is \$30,350.00. The
lessons the students give and the work
they are able to do outside of school hours
enable them to pay their way.

The normal class is furnishing the coun-
try with art instructors. Students come
from all parts of the United States and
West India. The most distinguished
pupil perhaps is Miss Revere Johnson, the
foremost interior decorative artist. Her
sense of harmonious color is scarcely sur-
passed by any American painter. The
Seventh Regiment armory and Union
League Club of New York are her best
known works. She is now decorating the
public hall and many elegant homes in
Worcester, Mass. Her smallest order is
for \$1,000. She works on contracts with
Loie Fuller. Many women are em-
ployed by large decorative firms. The in-
structor of design is a woman—Mrs. Wil-
liam Stone, of Boston. The work of her
pupils is her highest honorarium. R. Swain
Gifford's class is large; his pupils are ex-
hibiting at the various picture galleries of
New York and other cities. The free
drawing classes are taught by two able
men from Paris—Mr. Metcalf and Mr.
Hart.

The great lever of the institution, how-
ever, is Mrs. Susan Carter, the principal.
Identified with the union for twenty years,
each student is to her a special care. A
woman of breadth and vision, she has
traveled widely and the advancement
of woman is her life's work. An intimate
friend of James Russell Lowell, she spent
two seasons of her life in London and a
winter with him in Spain. Mrs. Carter is
writing a life of Peter Cooper, who at the
time of his death contemplated founding
a similar institution in the south.

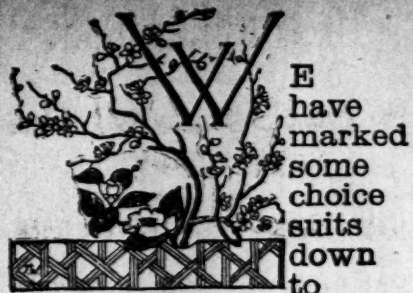
As it is a large proportion of the stu-
dents are southern women. A prepossession
young colored woman, denied ad-
mission to the art school of Corcoran gal-
lery, Washington, solely on account of her
color, was received this year into the
Cooper Union. Mrs. Carter made a place
for her in her private office until there was
a vacancy in the classroom. She is de-
veloping remarkable talent. Through
Mrs. Carter's efforts women are recog-
nizing the market value of their work. The
disposition to undersell is gradually dis-
appearing, and a uniformity of price is be-
ing established, which tends greatly to
elevate the artistic standard and preserve
individual respect.

LIDA ROSE McCABE.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE
AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.
KNEUSER-BUSCH
ABREWING-BASS'N.
ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

Corn is a much cheaper article than barley malt. Corn beer is a drinkable
beer, but it is a cheap coarse beer. The brewers who make it make money on
it, but the public are imposed on. The difference between corn beer and
the barley malt beer is the difference between corn bread and fine wheat
bread. Of the first you can eat a little, never much, and it is not always cer-
tainly a very much mixed, low tone green, one that verges on citron.
after year, and the result is perfect and exuberant health; it is sweet, wholesome, nourishing and in-
effect is buoyant, refreshing and invigorating. The barley malt beer, however, is a sparkling,
spunky, healthy, quickly-assimilating drink, with a body and a character smacking and vigorous. Its
Anheuser-Busch brands are also strictly free from corn or preparation. Nothing but highest
grade malt and hops are used in its preparation. April 1—dly sun wed a r m No 3



THE WOMAN'S ART SCHOOL.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS
In order to close out
broken lots. These suits
are splendid offerings at
\$15, they sold all season at
\$16.50, \$18 and \$20, and
if your size happens to be
among them you are the
gainer by just that much.



WANTERS

TRUE STORY OF CONFEDERATE TIMES.

The lady's voice was tremulous with emo-

already saddled in his babe, and he offered me a small roll of bank bills. I left at 2 o'clock a. m., and rode to the Savannah depot, where I met Mr. H. and he offered me a requisition issued at any time for my capture in Georgia and I had better go still further; and I am this far on my way northward, a friendless orphan child, and I could not find any one to hear he who was heir to my father's property, and I shouldn't care much for myself, to get rid of this perplexing life, if it would let me die. I had a little money to have me die honestly before he looked at my father's estate with such longing eyes that I have been placed in the front of dangers, as Uriah was placed by David, namely, to get rid of me. As I am a minor, he would be my heir.

"This has been the first restless stopping place where I felt safe since I left South Carolina. I shall carry this wound with me to my grave, and this wound of harm will remain as it is, slashed and scarred, until it crumbles into dust. I am main-

by mail, double sealed. Descriptive Proceedings, with endorsements, **FREE! SEND NOW.** Testimonials of the cured.

Consultation in person or by Mail. Expert treatment. **TAJIN CURE.** Address Dr. W. H. Parker, or The Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

The Peabody Medical Institute has many institutions, and is the only one to give you The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, is a treasure more valuable than gold. Read it now, and you will know the value of it. It is **STRONG - Medical Review.** Copyrighted.

CONSUMPTION.

It has a positive remedy for the above disease by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in this medicine, I will send two bottles gratis, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me his name and address.

Dr. A. Slocum, No. 181 Fennell St., N. Y.

ANDREW J. MILLER'S ESTATE,
60 and 62 Peachtree Street.

J. W. BARNETT, City Engineer.

warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. If
others have failed it is no reason for not now receiving a
cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of
my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
W. C. BOOTH, N. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

by mail, double sealed. Descriptive Prospectus with endorsements of the Free and voluntary testimonials of the cured.

FREE! SEND NOW.

Consultation in person or by mail. Expert treatment. **GUARANTEE.**

TAIN CURE. Address Dr. W. H. Parker, or The Peabody Medical Institute, Inc., 40 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitations, but none so successful.

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, is a treasure more valuable than gold. Read it now, and you will be a **BETTER** man, and learn to be **STRONG**. — *Medical Review*. (Copyrighted).

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles FREE, with a **VALUABLE TREATISE** on this disease to any sufferer who will send me a **POSTAL CARD**.

T. A. SLOCUM, M.D., 182 Pearl St., N. Y.

J. W. BARNETT, City Engineer.
may 22 24 26 28 31 june 2 5

No other waking



COOKING SCHOOL.

The Institution Founded by Queen Margaret of Italy.

WHAT THE GIRLS ARE TAUGHT AT IT.

DING?
You will need
TILES
ent shape. We
nest houses in
ishing others
goods please
careful buyers.
with custom-
ases by some
ta. Visit our
itects. They
worth. If we
ropped out.
ESTATE,
treet.

Foodwork, Dressmaking and Embroidery Classes—Nursing and Ambulance Classes—A Course in Cooking.

To realize fully how much the queen of Italy has accomplished towards raising the standard of female education in her country, it must be clearly apprehended how low the standard has been in the past. Education in the English and American countries has been the result of the efforts of a few individuals, and it is not until the present time that the masses of the people have been able to receive the benefits of education. The queen of Italy, however, has been able to do this, and her efforts have been the result of her own personal efforts, and not of the efforts of a few individuals.

IF YOU WISH TO KEEP COOL

These Hot June Days Call on

Simon & Frohsin

For some of their extra bargains in light-weight apparel, viz.:
Ladies' Swiss ribbed Vests, 75c.
Ladies' genuine lisle ribbed Vests in white and colors, 25c value, at 19c.
Ladies extra fine bleached or ecru lisle ribbed Vests, 50c grade, at 33 1/2c.
Children's gauze or ribbed Vests with or without sleeves, from 10c up.
Under this week's bargains in Men's Undershirts and Drawers see display in our show window.
Men's fancy Negligee Shirts and Madras, satteen or crepe cloth, with yoke, worth 75c, at 39c.
Men's puff-bosom Shirts at 50c.
Men's white, pure linen, puff-bosom Shirts, laundered, regular \$1.50 grade, at \$1.
Men's 4-ply Collars and Cuffs, 20c grade, at 10c.
Men's silk Four-in hand and Teck Scarfs worth 50c, at 25c.
Ladies and Children's 40-gauge extra-fine hose, Hermsdorf's fast black, a regular 40c Hose, at 25c.
Babies' Half Hose and Three-Quarter Hose, fast black, 25c quality, at 15c.
Babies' ribbed pure silk Vests, special 25c.
Men's fast black, Mode and Balbriggan Half-Hose, full regular made, at 12 1/2c.
Babies' sheer Mull Caps, in embroidery or plain corded, 25c and 50c, worth 75c.
Black silk Jersey Mitts, 19c and 35c, reduced from 25c and 50c.
Japanese Fans, extra quality parchment and latest styles, at 15c, 20c and 25c.
Ostrich Feather Fans, in black or gray, worth \$1.15, at 95c.
Fast black serge Sun Umbrellas, were 75c, now 50c.
26-inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas, with natural or stylish silverline handles, never offered for less than \$1.25, at 98c.
Children's and 'Misses' fancy Parasols from 15c to \$1.50.
Boys' genuine Percalé Shirt Waists, all sizes, worth 50c, at 33 1/2c.
In Corsets we have all the best and popular makes, in ventilating, French woven and sewed Corsets, at lowest prices.
Mail orders solicited.

AN IDEAL SUMMER OUTFIT.

A cool coat and vest with a light pants, a feather-weight negligee, or a fine puff bosom shirt and a nice straw hat, to shade the eyes and face—what comfort there is in them. You don't know for what small outlay you may have all these until you get our prices.

Summer coats and vests in light weight serges, meltons, alpaca.
Drap d'Ete, washable flannels and whipcords from \$2.50 to \$10.
Stylish light-weight pants from \$3 to \$10.
Straw hats, all shapes and grades, from 50 cents to \$3.
Let's show you; we can surely please you.

EISEMAN & WEL
One Price Clothiers and Furnishers,
3 Whitehall St.
INSTRUCTION.
GOLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'S
Dressmaking College
ATLANTA, GA.
ONE OF THE BEST AND CHEAPEST BUSINESS COLLEGES IN AMERICA. Hundreds of graduates in all branches of dressmaking. Success guaranteed. Send for Catalogue.

Supplies for Public Schools.
Sealed bids are invited for coal, stationery and other supplies for the schools of Atlanta. Bids will be opened June 22, 12 o'clock, noon.
Particulars address, W. F. Slaton, superintendent schools; Joseph Hirsch, chairman committee supplies.
June 5, 6, 7, 11, 15, 18, 21.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.
SUMMER LAW LECTURES (nine weekly) begin July 1st, 1922, and end September 1st, 1922. Apply to the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., to John B. Milnes, Prof. of Law, and Stat. Law.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.
ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS
June 9 and 10, 1922.
Apply to Preston H. Miller, 42 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga., or to P. Gilbert, Esq., Columbus, Ga., or to D. M. Fletcher, Esq., Jacksonville, Fla., may 19, 22, 25, 26, June 1 and 5.

Le Francais.
French Magazine for Students. Free sample copy. BERTLITZ & CO., West Madison Square, New York.
NEW PUBLICATIONS.
STERLING SILVERWARE
—AT—
REASONABLE PRICES.
Wedding Presents a Specialty.

Maier & Berkele,
JEWELERS, 93 WHITEHALL ST.
The most modern and complete jewelry store in the South. We have the latest styles in jewelry, watches, diamonds, pearls, etc. We also have a large stock of gold and silverware, and a complete line of jewelry for the traveling public. We are located in the heart of the city, and our prices are the lowest.

WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOOR
FOUNDED BY ROBERTSON ON THE
CHARTER OAK
STOVES AND RANGES.
There is not a cooking appliance carrying the Borden Oven Door that is so light in weight and so strong as the one we have. It is made of the best material, and is so constructed that it will last for years. It is the only one of its kind in the world.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.
Chicago and Return, \$17.60.
The official and special train carrying the Georgia delegation and the Young Men's Democratic League of Georgia to Chicago for the Democratic National Convention, will leave Atlanta for Chicago on Friday, June 15th, via the old reliable Western and Atlantic, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, Louisville and Nashville and Pennsylvania routes.
To Chicago and Return, \$17.60.
If you want a pleasant trip, go with the Georgia delegation and the Young Men's Democratic League to Chicago for the Democratic National Convention, will leave Atlanta for Chicago on Friday, June 15th, via the old reliable Western and Atlantic, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, Louisville and Nashville and Pennsylvania routes.

MONON ROUTE
Are you going to Chicago, or any point in the northwest, via Chicago? If so, ask your ticket agent for tickets via Louisville, or via Cincinnati and Indianapolis; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon, positively the only line running Pullman vestibule trains, electric-lighted steam heated, with magnificent dining cars and compartment sleeping cars.
General Manager, JAMES BARKER, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Who wear our right made garments assert that for Fit and Finish there is no Ready-made Clothing in Atlanta to compare with it.

We are the only firm in this city who keep ROGER PEET & CO.'S CLOTHING, and their goods are known to be the best in New York city. ALL NEW, STYLISH GOODS, WELL MADE, THE KIND THAT LAST. Our goods are sold at value. Our Furnishing stock cannot be excelled.

J. A. ANDERSON CLOTHING CO.
No. 41 Whitehall Street.
In effect Sunday May 21st, 1922.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES
Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE.
(GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION)
No. 43, from Mon.—No. 36, to Mon.—
From Jacksonville 8:00 am To Atlanta 1:15 pm
No. 41, from Fri.—No. 38, to Fri.—
From Jacksonville 8:00 am To Atlanta 1:15 pm
mouth—9 a m month—5:00 pm

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
From Savannah 7:30 am To Savannah 7:30 pm
From Jacksonville 8:00 am To Jacksonville 8:00 pm
From Savannah 7:30 am To Savannah 7:30 pm
From Jacksonville 8:00 am To Jacksonville 8:00 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
From Savannah 7:30 am To Savannah 7:30 pm
From Jacksonville 8:00 am To Jacksonville 8:00 pm
From Savannah 7:30 am To Savannah 7:30 pm
From Jacksonville 8:00 am To Jacksonville 8:00 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.
From Atlanta 7:30 am To West Point 7:30 pm
From West Point 8:00 am To Atlanta 8:00 pm
From Atlanta 7:30 am To West Point 7:30 pm
From West Point 8:00 am To Atlanta 8:00 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.
From Atlanta 7:30 am To Atlanta 7:30 pm
From Jacksonville 8:00 am To Jacksonville 8:00 pm
From Atlanta 7:30 am To Atlanta 7:30 pm
From Jacksonville 8:00 am To Jacksonville 8:00 pm

FEDERAL AIR-LINE.
(MEMPHIS AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD)
From Atlanta 7:30 am To Atlanta 7:30 pm
From Jacksonville 8:00 am To Jacksonville 8:00 pm
From Atlanta 7:30 am To Atlanta 7:30 pm
From Jacksonville 8:00 am To Jacksonville 8:00 pm

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.
The most direct line and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.
The following schedule in effect May 1st, 1922.

SOUTH BOUND.
No. 35, Daily, except Sun. & Hols.
From Atlanta 7:30 am To New Orleans 8:00 pm
No. 36, Daily, except Sun. & Hols.
From New Orleans 8:00 am To Atlanta 7:30 pm

SEABOARD AIR-LINE.
Short Line to Norfolk and Old Point, Va.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 21, 1922

NORTHBOUND.
No. 35, Daily, except Sun. & Hols.
From Atlanta 7:30 am To Norfolk 8:00 pm
No. 36, Daily, except Sun. & Hols.
From Norfolk 8:00 am To Atlanta 7:30 pm

SOUTHBOUND.
No. 35, Daily, except Sun. & Hols.
From Atlanta 7:30 am To Norfolk 8:00 pm
No. 36, Daily, except Sun. & Hols.
From Norfolk 8:00 am To Atlanta 7:30 pm

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.
The most direct line and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.
The following schedule in effect May 1st, 1922.

REDUCED
YDER,
SITY SPECIALTY
large number of our
the treatment of Dr.
ed specialist of Chi-
ary, 1922, for obesity,
ly, as the following
measurements before
will show:
After. Low.
10 pounds, 40 pounds
10 inches, 11 1/2 inches
10 inches, 12 1/2 inches
10 inches, 20 inches
ended to our regular
mines whatever, and
day. We would add
ity to write to Dr.
to answer all letters
—Miss Loh

WHISKY
Club at bus
cable, 44 and 46
B, 44 and 46

ONLY!
BATHROOM
SPECIALTY
Mind, Effects
Older Young
in Bathrooms
PARTS of Bath
results in a Day
dressed (washed)
FALO, N. Y.

ANATOR
PATENTED
1922

TSI
every kind
FITS, EYE
BOTTLES
by mail
Atlanta, Ga.

WHISKY
Club at bus
cable, 44 and 46
B, 44 and 46

WHISKY
Club at bus
cable, 44 and 46
B, 44 and 46

ONLY!
BATHROOM
SPECIALTY
Mind, Effects
Older Young
in Bathrooms
PARTS of Bath
results in a Day
dressed (washed)
FALO, N. Y.

ANATOR
PATENTED
1922

TSI
every kind
FITS, EYE
BOTTLES
by mail
Atlanta, Ga.

WHISKY
Club at bus
cable, 44 and 46
B, 44 and 46

WHISKY
Club at bus
cable, 44 and 46
B, 44 and 46

ONLY!
BATHROOM
SPECIALTY
Mind, Effects
Older Young
in Bathrooms
PARTS of Bath
results in a Day
dressed (washed)
FALO, N. Y.

ANATOR
PATENTED
1922

TSI
every kind
FITS, EYE
BOTTLES
by mail
Atlanta, Ga.

WHISKY
Club at bus
cable, 44 and 46
B, 44 and 46

WHISKY
Club at bus
cable, 44 and 46
B, 44 and 46

ONLY!
BATHROOM
SPECIALTY
Mind, Effects
Older Young
in Bathrooms
PARTS of Bath
results in a Day
dressed (washed)
FALO, N. Y.

ANATOR
PATENTED
1922

TSI
every kind
FITS, EYE
BOTTLES
by mail
Atlanta, Ga.

WHISKY
Club at bus
cable, 44 and 46
B, 44 and 46

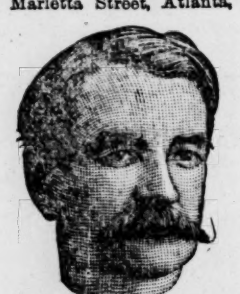
WHISKY
Club at bus
cable, 44 and 46
B, 44 and 46

ONLY!
BATHROOM
SPECIALTY
Mind, Effects
Older Young
in Bathrooms
PARTS of Bath
results in a Day
dressed (washed)
FALO, N. Y.


ANATOR
PATENTED
1922

TSI
every kind
FITS, EYE
BOTTLES
by mail
Atlanta, Ga.

A. R. R. F.
The Peach Crop at Fort Valley and Vicinity
IS IN ITS GLORY.
THE ATLANTA AND FLORIDA R. R.
will sell Special Excursion Tickets to parties who desire visiting that section.
For further information, apply to
E. E. KIRBY, TICKET AGENT.
Kimball House.
T. W. GARRETT, Supt.
J. M. WHALING, Traffic Man.
top col lhd cor-8p

DR. W. W. BOWES
24 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

SPECIALIST
CHRONIC, Nervous, Skin and Blood diseases. Catarrh of Nose Dis-
VARICOCELE, permanently cured in
every case.
NERVOUS, debility, seminal losses, im-
paired vitality, energy, depend-
ency, loss of memory, effects of bad habits, con-
fusion of ideas, safety and permanently cured.
BLOOD AND SKIN, all of its
terrible results totally eradicated. Ucers,
blotches, sores or ulcerated throat and mouth
scrofula, erysipelas. Permanently cured when
others have failed.
URINARY, kidney and bladder troubles,
frequent and burning urine,
gonorrhea, gleet, urinary sediments, cystitis, etc.,
quickly cured.
URETHRA STRICTURE, Perma-
nently cured without any cutting or cautery or in-
terruption of business or occupation.
CURES GUARANTEED.
Send for stamps for perfect question list and
book. The best of references furnished. Address
DR. W. W. BOWES,
24 Marietta St.,
Atlanta, Ga.
jan-2-div nrm

THE
Housekeepers
Catechism.
Question-Name the most common domestic
pest?
Answer-The tsetse fly, of course.
Q-When is the song the sweetest?
A-When singing "Taleo" Tea-"Taleo" Tea.
Q-Name the seasons?
A-Pepper, mustard, spice, etc.
Q-What season is the best?
A-All of Hoyt's. His spices are always
pure and full of strength.
Q-What family group do you prefer?
A-The Dean family in oil.
Q-Where do you find the Dean family in
perfection?
A-At Hoyt's. His French sardines are
unsurpassed.
Q-What flower is the housekeeper's de-
light?
A-Hoyt's Regal Patent Flour.
Q-What attracts the young men the
most?
A-Lasses. Hoyt's New Orleans molasses
is always sweet.
Q-What precious gem do the boys prefer?
A-The Ruby (lips), of course.
Q-When do the boys enjoy this "gem" the
most?
A-When taking possession.
Q-Can you advise them how to get pos-
session?
A-Oh, yes; by feeding the "precious gem"
on Hoyt's fine candy.
Moral-Husbands and wives, young men
and maidens, young and old, should all buy
their staples from
W. R. HOYT,
90 Whitehall Street.
may11-7-or-8 p nrm

PERFECTED
CRYSTAL LENSES
TRADE MARK.
Quality First and Always.

KELHAM & MOORE, Scientific Opticians,
Manufacturers of Fine Spectacles and Eye-
glasses and dealers in Scientific Instruments.
Retail Salesroom, 54 Old Capitol, opposite Post-
office.

Every Month
Many women suffer from Excessive or
Scant Menstruation; they don't know
who to confide in to get proper advice.
Don't confide in anybody but try
Bradfield's
Female Regulator
a Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE,
SCANT, SUPPRESSED and IRRREGULAR
MENSTRUATION.
Book to "WOMAN" mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by all Druggists.

Pennyroyal Pills
Chamberlain's English Diamond Brand
SAFE, ALWAYS RELIABLE, LADIES, ask
Druggists for Chamberlain's English Dia-
mond Brand in Red and Gold metal-
lic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take
two others. Before dangerous men-
struation. At druggists or send for
in stamps. 10,000 Testimonials. Some Papers
"Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return
mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Some Papers
Chamberlain's English Diamond Brand
April 28-1044 wed-sat-sun wk200 e o w

SARGE PLUNKETT.
Among the Volunteer Soldiers of the
State of Georgia.
THE MEMORIES OF '61 ARE REVIVED,
And the Fathers and Grandfathers of These
Young Volunteers Brought to
Mind-Other Matters.

Written for The Constitution.
I have been to Griffin and to the camp
provided for the instruction of Georgia's
young military.
Forty years ago I went to a show in
Griffin and a fellow by the name of "Bob
Ridley" sang a verse like this:
The city of Griffin is a mighty fine one,
For beauty and for location it ain't behind
no;
The ladies all look so sweet and giddy,
It's a wonder they don't fall in love with old
Ridley.
I am sure that the word "giddy" was
used by the singer to rhyme with Ridley,
for ladies do not like to be called giddy,
but I agree that there are many sweet
ladies in the place-more than in any place
of its size I ever seed. I have stood upon
the corners of streets in Atlanta and watch-
ed the pretty girls trip across on tiptoe to
keep out of the mud made by the sprinklers,
and I thought that they were the sweetest
and had the cutest way of lifting their
skirts up and down to one side so as to
show up in the most trimmed shape pos-
sible, but in college commencement
week in Griffin and the city was full of
beauty and fashion that shaped up with
anything I have seed since they got these
clinging-to skirts.
It done me proud to see the young soldiers
on dress parade and to see them step so
proud to the tap of the drum in the drills.
I have seed soldiers in camps of instruc-
tion in Griffin before, but then it was al-
ready war and camp life had not so much
of novelty as now.
Wouldn't it tickle these young soldiers,
so simple and so trained, to see a dress pa-
rade or a field drill of the last addition of
Georgia's militia to the confederate cause?
From sixteen to sixty was the last rank
and folks were naturally older war times
than in peace, and rheumatics didn't ex-
empt. Our regiment, Brown swears, of
these old war militiamen were so old and
warped that they had to begin "falling
back" immediately after dinner in order to
be in line at 5 o'clock p. m. It took a ser-
geant with strong lungs to call the roll in
this regiment, for being deaf did not ex-
empt. It was tickling to see the officers
step up to these old fellows and howl in
their ears:
"Fall in! Fall in!"
It was more tickling to watch the ex-
pression on the soldiers' face when the
old militiamen would slowly turn with his
hand to his ear and ask:
"What you want?"
"Fall in!" the officer would howl.
"Fall in for dress parade!"
"Yes, I guess it will, the crops need it
mighty bad, too."
This young generation may think this
kind of exaggeration, but it is not so much
amiss as you may think. But these old men
had sent brave sons to the front long be-
fore the emergency demanded they, too,
should go. All the towns in the south had
companies of military and they were for-
warded into regiments and rushed to the front.
Griffin boasted of her Light Guards and a
company of "minute men" and the name of
and took the name of Spalding Grays.
Such drilled and equipped companies made
the nucleus around which were formed the
confederate armies, and demonstrated the
wisdom in having ready an organized mili-
tary for great emergencies.
But it did not take much training to
make good fighters. Some of the old and
will go down in history as great and heroic,
were backed by soldiers who had no mili-
tary training. The town boys were the
best trained when the war broke out, but
they performed better service than the
country boys, though we all agree that a
soldier's life did not hurt a town man like
it did a countryman. I think this was
owing to the habits. A town boy has
fixed hours for sleep and eating and it helped
him to stand army life-this might sug-
gest a treatment to harden the young men
at Camp Northern.
After all there is nothing that can teach
a people what war is but war itself. These
young men look well in their bright uniforms
and are the sons and grandsons of the
heroes who were the gray and would not
be as faithful as their fathers in an
emergency, but it takes war, real war, to
try souls and teach the folly of show in
military life.
A day's march with Jackson would teach
that a small blanket rolled into a tight roll,
the ends brought together and tied, making
it collar shaped and convenient for
hanging over the shoulder, is all the knap-
sack needed. You don't need any pistols,
nor knives and, to tell you what I think,
the bayonet is a fraud and should be done
away with. You might practice on the
three rails instead of on straw in your
tents every three or four nights, and occa-
sionally it would be well to go out and
fatigue yourselves till you can sleep walk-
ing, then lay down on the straw in the
ground and let the rain beat in your face
while a little branch runs into your collar
and zig-zags along your spinal column.
All such things as this are a part of war,
and mightily lots of what you see at
your camps is a part of war. But I am
not grumbling, for I think it right to
have our military organizations
and to encourage the youth in this line.

Griffin is also the home of the agricultur-
al farm. This farm is to do much good for
the farming interest of Georgia. As yet
the common farmer does not reap the bene-
fits he should from the experiments upon
this farm, owing, I think, to the manner
taken by the department to reach that
class. The newspaper is the channel
through which to reach the people. Money
spent in furnishing these experiments
through newspapers would prove the most
economical and with better results among
the masses, is my notion.
SARGE PLUNKETT.
Notice.
Professor B. Collonge begs to announce
that the summer normal classes will com-
mence on June 13th. Students who want
to join those classes are requested to make
their applications during the next week.
The teachers should avail themselves of
the special rates which the Berlitz school
offers them during the summer. I will take
charge of all the French classes.
A free trial lesson will be given on Mon-
day, June 6th, at 4 p. m., to which every
person interested in the study of the French
language is cordially invited.
Having been very busy for the two last
weeks, Professor B. Collonge has not been
able to visit his friends and pupils, as he
desired. He takes this method of wishing
them all goodbye and hopes to see them
again in September, at which time he will
resume the direction of the Berlitz School
of Languages.
Assisted in his French classes by two com-
petent teachers, natives of Paris-Professor
Edouard Wellhoff and Louis Dewievis-he
will be thoroughly prepared to satisfy all
applicants for instruction, which he has
been able to do this school year for lack of
teachers.
Sam W. Small Will Speak
At the following appointments on the dates
mentioned below, and respectfully invites his
fellow citizens of the several counties of the
fourth congressional district to attend these
addresses upon the political, industrial and
financial issues of the present era. Gentle-
men desiring to join in the discussion can
obtain a fair view of time by addressing
Mr. Small, of Atlanta, in the meantime. The
appointments are as follows:
Monday, June 6-Atlanta, 8 p. m.
Tuesday, June 7-Atlanta, 8 p. m.
Wednesday, June 8-Macon, 8 p. m.
Thursday, June 9-Macon, 8 p. m.
May 20-June 10.

THE CONSTITUTION.
An absolute and radical cure for the opium
habit within three days, regardless of time
used or failure of others to cure. Not the
slightest desire or necessity for opium after
that. Not a single failure in six years' ex-
perience. "No cure, no pay" in all cases.
Drs. Nelms Guarantee Opium Cure Company,
Atlanta, Ga. may20-30a

BALLARD HOUSE.
A New and Elegant Hotel on Peachtree
Street.
One of the best and most convenient hotels in
the city is the Ballard house. Its location is just
opposite the governor's mansion. It has suites
and single rooms. Every convenience. The
cheapest fare.
jan23-diy
PERSONAL.
C. J. DANIEL, wall paper, window shades, room
molding and furniture. 40 Marietta st. Phone 77
Have your pictures framed at Thornton's.
Buy your hammocks at Thornton's.
Crown K sets at Thornton's, 27 Whitehall st.
Engraving and wedding pictures at Thornton's.
100 cards for \$1.50, at Thornton's.
I have a handsome assortment of etchings,
engravings and water colors. Not the finest
stock of pictures frames in the state. Sam
Walker, 10 Marietta street. Mail orders re-
ceive prompt attention. oct 22-17

AGNES SCOTT INSTITUTE.
The Annual Celebration and Debate at This
Splendid Institution.
The annual celebration and debate of the
Memorabilia Literary Society, of the
Agnes-Scott Institute, at Decatur, took
place Friday evening, in the presence of a
large and thoroughly delighted audience.
The order of exercises embraced a very
interesting history of the society by Miss
Bessie Scott, the annual report of the
society's finances by Miss Allie Watlington,
treasurer, which report showed that the
receipts and expenditures exactly balanced,
an exceedingly bright, witty and racy prophe-
cy as to the future of each member of the
society by Miss Kate Logan, class phrophe-
tess, and some delightful music by Miss
J. H. Armstrong.
The subject of the evening's
debate was Stockton's puzzling story,
"The Lady or the Tiger?"
The affirmative side of the question was
assumed by Misses Eloise Martin, Mamie
MacDuffie and Fancia Davidson, and the
negative by Misses Kate Logan, Leona
Wright and Mary Mack.
The discussion of a question so evenly
balanced by these young ladies, was am-
ply surprising. On each side the story was
critically analyzed and the facts given in it,
skillfully used by each side according
as they appeared advantageous; arguments
both metaphysical and historical were
skillfully arrayed by each side and the
judges had no end of difficulty in render-
ing a decision, which was a divided one, two
for a majority deciding in favor of the nega-
tive or tiger, the third judge rendering a
decision in favor of the affirmative or lady.
Competent judges pronounced the discus-
sion as good as they ever heard and in
point of ability far beyond their expecta-
tions, which were already high.
Miss Mary Barnett presided, as presi-
dent, with grace, impartiality and dignity,
and the story of the "Lady or the Tiger"
was most charmingly read by Miss Vena-
ble Holt.
After the close of the debate the society
surprised Miss McVay, a member of the
faculty who has taken deep interest in the
society, by the gift of a beautiful society
badge.
The commencement sermon to the pupils
of the institute will be preached at the
Presbyterian church today by Rev. W. B.
Jennings, of Macon, Ga.
The remaining exercises take place on
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings
at the institute chapel.
On account of limited room admission to
all of the evening exercises is by cards,
which will be presented at the door.
The annual exercises will be delivered
Wednesday evening by Rev. R. C. Reed,
D.D., of Charlotte, N. C.

WILL IT PAY?
A Question of Vital Importance to the
People of this Country.
This is an age noted for its quick percep-
tion, hurried thought and running wisdom.
No enterprise, of whatever character, is started
nowadays unless the question "Will it
pay?" is first asked and satisfactorily an-
swered.
This fact is no less true in the world of fi-
nance than in the medical. The first ques-
tion an invalid will ask when he is consulted
about his condition is "Will it cure me?"
and "How long will it take?" This is just
as it should be, especially as it relates to
the persons afflicted with the opium and
other habits, or more correctly speaking, dis-
eases. There are so many "quacks" claiming
to cure these diseases in a short time that
the people everywhere have been lugged un-
mercifully. If you contemplate being treated
for the chronic opium or other habits, look
carefully about and find out a cure that
will pay you to use it. There is estab-
lished in this city under the name of "The
Opium Cure," a cure that will pay you
no other than Dr. B. M. Woolley, at 104-12
Whitehall street. He has been in Atlanta
for nearly a quarter of a century and has
treated patients in nearly every part of the
civilized world. Dr. Woolley is a thoroughly
scientific man, and his cure is based upon
the effects of opiates upon the human system.
Socially, intellectually and morally he is num-
bered with the best society of the south.
It will, we believe, pay you to try
yourself under his treatment. He has cured
thousands, and perhaps one of your friends
suffering from these habits. Write to Dr. B. M. Woolley,
Atlanta, Ga., for his book. It will be sent
you free of charge.

DO YOU LOVE THE SOUTH?
Or would you like to take a southern
magazine for your children.
SOUTHERN SUNBEAMS.
This beautiful magazine for southern young
people. It is the handsomest Young People's
Magazine in America. It has become a wel-
come visitor to thousands of southern homes.
No pains or expense is spared to make it at-
tractive. Each number contains a volume of
interesting reading for young folks. Short
and continued stories, outdoor sports, new
games, and in fact everything to interest
young people. Thirty-six pages and cover;
each page is handsomely illustrated. It is
the "Queen of the South," "The First of
Home Circle," and no home can afford to be
without it.
To see it is to want it and to have it for
six months or a year is a continual enjoyment
for all the family. We want every boy or
girl who has not seen this charming maga-
zine to send us seven one-cent stamps at once
for a sample copy, or better still, if you will
send us \$1 we will send you Southern Sun-
beams one year and make you a present of
"Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales." Five
great works in one large volume, free of all
cost. The works of the celebrated author
are known among boys and girls wherever
the English language is spoken. The story
moment of an era of our history that has
passed away forever. While exciting and in-
teresting to the present, it is a valuable
lesson to the future. We are going to give the whole five stories
complete. The Dealers, Large of the Mo-
derns, The Publishers, and the Editors of the
The Prairie to every one who subscribes to
Southern Sunbeams for one year. We do this
to give a sample of our magazine to every
one who takes advantage of this wonderful
offer. We will give you a copy of the maga-
zine, and in this way we will gain the
most for the least. Put up in convenient form
to carry in the vest pocket. Price
10 cents, or for \$1.00 we will send you
written guarantee to cure or refund the
money. Send by mail in plain envelope.
Mention this paper. Address,
MADRID CHEMICAL CO., Branch Office for U. S. A.,
DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
FOR SALE IN ATLANTA, GA., BY
Chas. O. Tyner, Druggist, Marietta & Broad Sts.
R. L. Palmer, Druggist, 18 Kimball House.
6-17-17

ATOFOLKS!
"ANTI-CORPULENT PILLS"
Reduce Flesh 15 pounds a Month.
Cause no distress, contain no poison, and
are the only reliable remedy for
De La Monte's Complexion Wafers
bleach the skin snow white.
Druggists, or by mail. For terms (sealed) to
WILCOX & SPOFFORD, PHILA., PA.
tu th sun no 1

AROUND THE WORLD.
\$610.
CANADIAN PACIFIC ROUTE
Tickets good either eastward or westward. For
pamphlets, time tables and other information, apply
C. SHEEHY, D. P. A., 111 Fort St., W. Detroit
Mich. mar12-13t sun

OPUM
CURE YOURSELF!
Ask your Druggist for a
bottle of Big G. The only
non-potential remedy for all
the unsatisfactory and un-
pleasant diseases of men and the
debilitating weakness peculiar
to women. It cures in a few
days without the aid or
possession of a doctor.
The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by
The Bryan Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.
and Whiskey Habits
cured with home with-
out pain. Book of pa-
tient testimonials sent free.
B. M. WOOLLEY, D. D.
Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 1/2 Whitehall St.

Cures Scrofula
Mrs. E. J. Rowell, Matford, Mass., says her
mother has been cured of Scrofula by the use of
four bottles of SSS. After having had
much other treatment, and being
reduced to a low condition
of health, as it was thought she could not live.
INHERITED SCROFULA.
Cured my little boy of hereditary
Scrofula, which appeared all over
his face. For a year I was
up all hope of his recovery, when finally I was
induced to use SSS. A few bottles
cured him, and he is now free from
the disease. Mrs. T. L. MATTHEWS,
Matherville, Miss.
Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Can't Match It.
You may hunt the country over, and you'll
find nowhere else such a complete line of
men's furnishings, as we are now showing-
dress shirts, negligee and puff-bloom shirts,
summer underwear, summer vests, summer
coats and vests, ashes, felts, bath robes
and bathing suits, hosiery and neckwear-nov-
elties in every line.
We are constantly adding to the variety
and extent of every department, and no nov-
elty of merit escapes us.
If you would have the newest and best
things in men's apparel, it will pay you to
give us at least a portion of your trade.
A. O. M. GAY & SON
Fine Furnishings and Hats, 18 Whitehall
Street.

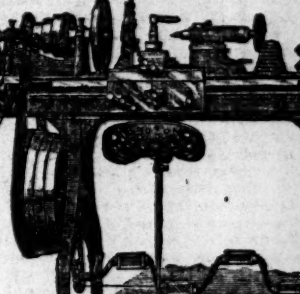
DR. W. J. TUCKER treats successfully
DISEASES OF THE LIVER, KIDNEYS
AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, producing
such symptoms as sallow skin, bitter taste in
the mouth, nausea, flatulence, sour and
windy risings, palpitation, shortness of
breath, cold feet and hands, constipation alter-
nating with diarrhoea, urine scanty and highly
colored, weakness, despondency, irritability
of temper, etc. These symptoms, when ne-
glected, often lead to ulceration of the
stomach and bowels, great emaciation, loss of
strength and many other symptoms too nume-
ous to mention.
DISEASES OF WOMEN
Prolapsus, Leucorrhoea, irregular and pain-
ful Menstruation, dragging down the back,
soreness in lower part of bowels, constipation,
irregular appetite, great depression of spirits,
emaciation, the flesh soft and flabby, these
symptoms and many others, which gradually
become aggravated, until the patient becomes
hopelessly incurable.
DISEASES OF THE RECTUM
such as piles, fistula, ulceration, fissure, etc.,
positively cured without the knife or pain. To
all suffering from rectal diseases, who will
come to Atlanta and stay a short time, Dr.
Tucker will guarantee a cure.
Dr. Tucker also treats diseases of the nerv-
ous system and all diseases of the air passages,
such as catarrh, asthma, bronchitis and lung
troubles.
Diseases of men, such as gonorrhoea, gleet,
stricture, nervous debility and blood diseases,
cured in the shortest possible time.
Patients treated successfully by correspon-
dence.
All correspondence confidential.
PAMPHLET AND QUESTION LIST
FREE. Address
W. J. TUCKER, M. D.,
Piedmont Medical Institute,
No. 9 Marietta Street.

MANHOOD RESTORED.
"SANATIVO," the
Wonderful Spanish
Remedy, is sold with a
Written Guarantee
that it will cure all
Nervous, Weak
and Debility, Loss of
Power, Headache,
Rheumatism, Gonorr-
hoea, Nervousness, Las-
titude, all drains and
loss of power of the
Genital Organs in
either sex, caused by
over-exertion, youthful indiscretions, or the excessive
use of tobacco, opium, or stimulants, which ultimately
lead to infirmity, consumption and insanity. Put up
in convenient form to carry in the vest pocket. Price
10 cents, or for \$1.00 we will send you written
guarantee to cure or refund the money. Send by
mail in plain envelope. Mention this paper. Address,
MADRID CHEMICAL CO., Branch Office for U. S. A.,
DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
FOR SALE IN ATLANTA, GA., BY
Chas. O. Tyner, Druggist, Marietta & Broad Sts.
R. L. Palmer, Druggist, 18 Kimball House.
6-17-17

ATOFOLKS!
"ANTI-CORPULENT PILLS"
Reduce Flesh 15 pounds a Month.
Cause no distress, contain no poison, and
are the only reliable remedy for
De La Monte's Complexion Wafers
bleach the skin snow white.
Druggists, or by mail. For terms (sealed) to
WILCOX & SPOFFORD, PHILA., PA.
tu th sun no 1

AROUND THE WORLD.
\$610.
CANADIAN PACIFIC ROUTE
Tickets good either eastward or westward. For
pamphlets, time tables and other information, apply
C. SHEEHY, D. P. A., 111 Fort St., W. Detroit
Mich. mar12-13t sun

OPUM
CURE YOURSELF!
Ask your Druggist for a
bottle of Big G. The only
non-potential remedy for all
the unsatisfactory and un-
pleasant diseases of men and the
debilitating weakness peculiar
to women. It cures in a few
days without the aid or
possession of a doctor.
The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by
The Bryan Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.
and Whiskey Habits
cured with home with-
out pain. Book of pa-
tient testimonials sent free.
B. M. WOOLLEY, D. D.
Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 1/2 Whitehall St.

Summer Clothing
We meet the wants of everybody. FANCY VESTS. COATS
AND VESTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Alpaca, Fancy Flan-
nels, Sicilian, Sages, Drap d'Ete, Bedford Cords, Mohairs. All sizes.
All shapes.
STRAW HATS--A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
HIRSCH BROS.,
CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS,
42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET

THE BROWN & KING
SUPPLY COMPANY.
MACHINERY AND TOOLS,
Plumbers', Steam and
Gas Fitters' Supplies.
BELTING, HOSE AND PACKING
ATLANTA, GA.

SCIPLE SONS,
Office: No. 8 Loyd Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Coal, Lime, Cement, Drain Pipe, Sewer Pipe, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Stove Flues, Plaster Paris, Stove Thimbles, Coals, Lime, Cement, Drain Pipe, Sewer Pipe, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Stove Flues, Plaster Paris, Stove Thimbles.

PETER LYNCH
95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell St.
DEALER IN
Cigars, Tobaccos, Wines, Liquors, Stationery and
Cartridges.
Is just now receiving at the above houses and
his branch store, 201 Peters street, a full supply of
English pea seed, ocean seed, onion sets and all
other garden and field seeds, also Eastern seed,
Irish potatoes in large lots, all to be sold at the
lowest prices for good, pure and reliable goods.
All orders from country and city promptly filled.
Terms cash.

THE TRIPOD PAINT CO.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
PURE READY-MIXED PAINTS
Piedmont White Lead, "l'Etoile" One-Coat Carriage Paints, "Ad-
mant" Floor Paint, Oil Wood Stains, Pure Colors in Oil,
Graining Colors, Etc., Etc., Dealer in
PAINTERS' AND ARTISTS' SUPPLIES.
Varnishes, Window Glass, Cement, Etc., Etc.
FACTORY, 375 Decatur Street. STORE AND OFFICE,
56 and 58 Marietta Street.

EISEMAN BROS.
ABOUT OUR NEW SPRING SUITS.
ALSO SUMMER SUITS.
It's a long ways to the stars. It is a long ways
even to the top of the Equitable building. People are
more used to 20x40 buildings. Looks as if you could
reach out from the window of Dixie's office and
touch the crimson banks of a cloud at a fine sunset
hour. But you can't.

It's the merchant tailor who appreciates our
Suits. He knows what is grand. And then there's
the fashion critic; and there's the gentleman whose
innate taste tells him how fine they are; and there's
the young man who knows a good thing when he
sees it. They all agree that our Suits are surpassingly
finer and dressier than what goes anywhere else by
the name-Ready-made; \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25.

LAST WEEK'S OFFER HOLDS OVER.
10 Per Cent
Discount
KILT SKIRT SUITS.
KNEE PANTS SUITS.

How can such a thing be? Never mind, we are
having lively times in the Children's Suit Department.
Allowing 10 per cent discount on every Suit sold, and
throwing in a good baseball and bat to boot, started
a regular buying craze among wise mothers.
As perfect as it is possible to make them in style,
fashion and fit. Cool, comfortable, cozy, charmingly
constructed and yet so temptingly tiny-priced.
EISEMAN BROS.,
15-17 WHITEHALL ST.

PORTER SPRINGS,
QUEEN OF THE MOUNTAINS
 Opens June 30. Situated 28 miles from Gainesville, Ga., one mile from top of Blue Ridge. 3,000 feet above sea level. Hacks leave Gainesville on arrival of morning train from Atlanta every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving before 10 A. M. Fare, \$2. Trunks, \$1. Valises, 25 cents. Board, \$25 per month. No extras. Bath, billiards and ten pins free. Jersey cows on rich clover pastures, yield unlimited supply of delicious milk and butter. Table fare as good as anywhere. And we refer confidently to all who have been there the last three or four years. Postoffice in hotel. Daily mail. From herefort and
 sun tue thu
HENRY F. FARROW.

Hotel Bedford,
 Bedford City, Va., 1,000 feet elevation, (the Asheville of Virginia) 8 miles from the highest peaks in Virginia. The Peaks of Otter, elevation 8,575 feet. Open the year round, costing over \$100,000. Lovely scenery, elegant drives, good living, a lovely place for the summer and fall. For terms address
 april 19-3m
R. M. CUMTIS, Manager.

New York City, 103 W. 46th Street.
 Rooms large and small, with good board. In newly furnished house in center of four lines of cars and two blocks of elevated road station, and one block from harbor and stage line. Visitors visiting the city will be accommodated at reasonable rates for the summer.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
WEST VIRGINIA.
 The Grand Central Hotel and cottages will open June 1st. Situated high up in the Alleghenies, 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. Cuisine up to the highest standard. Railroad service first class. For information inquire of all general ticket offices. Address
B. F. EAKLE, Superintendent.

Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,
 Montgomery County, Va.
Opens June 15, 1892
 Narrow gauge railroad connects with the Norfolk and Western railroad at Montgomery station, formerly Big Tunnel. Circulars at railroad offices. Write for special rates to
 may28-1m
GEORGE W. FAGO, Proprietor.

Ocean View House,
St. Simon's Ga. Beach,
 Mrs. ANNIE F. ARNOLD,
 PROPRIETRESS.
 mac18-dim

HOTEL CUMBERLAND
CUMBERLAND ISLAND, GA.
 The hotel and cottages will open May 26, 1892. A favorite seaside resort; with the finest beach in the world. As a health resort with artesian water it has no equal. A fine orchestra, lawn tennis, croquet, temples and shooting gallery. A well-equipped livery, rowboats, sailboats and naphtha launch. The fishing at Cumberland has a national reputation, the waters of the numerous bays and inlets abound in all varieties and the season never ends. The railway lines issue round-trip tickets and check baggage to Cumberland dock. For circulars and rates address,
WM. C. MORGAN
 MANAGER,
 CUMBERLAND, GA
 may6-d 23c

DEER PARK AND OAKLAND
ON THE CREST OF THE ALLEGHIANES
 3,000 FEET ABOVE TIDE-WATER.
Season Opens June 22, '92
 These famous mountain resorts, situated at the summit of the Alleghenies, are directly upon the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, have the advantage of its splendid vestibuled express train service both east and west, and are, therefore, readily accessible from all parts of the country. At Baltimore and Ohio trains stop at Deer Park and Oakland during the season.
 Rates, \$20, \$75 and \$200 a month, according to location. Communications should be addressed to George D. Deshields, manager Baltimore and Ohio hotels, Cumberland, Md., up to June 10th, after that date, either Deer Park or Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland.
 may15 to June 6

LIBERTY COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES
 Glasgow, Ky., J. M. Bent, D. D., President, on L. and N., 100 miles Louisville, 100 miles from Nashville, will be open for summer boarders June 15th. High, healthy situation, broad hall, airy rooms, splendidly furnished; beautiful lawn. Perpetual breeze. Sulphur well. Terms very moderate. Address the President.
 may8-sun wed to June 1

VISITORS TO NEW YORK
 Can find accommodations in a first-class family house situated on same block as Windsor Hotel. References exchanged. Address C. FRASER, 51 East 47th St., New York City. may30-sun tue

A Summer Home for Southern Gentle Folks.
SWEET WATER PARK HOTEL,
 LEYTHIA SPRINGS, GA.
 Beautiful for situation. Sanitation perfect. Elevation 120 feet. All modern conveniences. Surrounded by pine forest. Breeze always fresh. The best health resorting Water free. Table and service above criticism. An Eden of Flowers. Hot Springs System. Bath in Porcelain Tubs. Only 30 miles west of Atlanta, on Ga. Pac. and East Tenn. R.R. Open all the year. Summer excursion rates good until Oct. 31st, by all lines. A postal brings a pamphlet giving full particulars.
 E. W. MARSH & CO., Proprietors.
 may17-20t-tues fri sun

No. 12 FIFTH AVENUE
 New York City.
 opposite the Brevoort house; large comfortable rooms and exceptionally good table and service. Refer to Mr. James W. Wadsworth, Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. C. B. Payne. ap24 98 sun

Rest, Health, Pleasure
 -AT-
The Oakland Heights,
 Formerly Oakland Inn,
 ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.
 A first-class hotel, with fully equipped and scientifically conducted bath department-Turkish, Roman, Russian and salt baths, massage, electricity, etc. Open for appointments conducive to health and pleasure.
ONLY HOUSE IN ASHEVILLE WHERE CONSUMPTIVES ARE NOT RECEIVED.
 Two resident physicians from New York City.
 Chemically pure spring supplies water for house and baths.
 Special rates for summer. Send for circulars.
 June3-3m-fri-wed-sun

AROUND THE WORLD \$610.
 Detroit to JAPAN and return \$410. ALASKA and return, \$200. Apply C. SHERREY, Canadian Pacific Railway, 1000 Bankers Bldg., Montreal, P. Q.

VERANDA TALK.

Fads of Famous People the Subject Discussed.

MODJESKA AND HER CIGARETTES.

Helen Terry's Scrap Bag—Nilsson a Collector of Fads—Is the Fad Craze Superstitious?

We all have our fads, our superstitions, too, women and men.

"Fads" are all right.

A "fad" is a person's recreation usually; and, perhaps, Professor Munsterberg, the wonderful young German, who is coming over to Harvard university next October to sit in the chair of "Psychological Experimentation," will be able to tell us why we each privately keep a pet superstition. It was said the other day that half the literary women in Boston have a mania for Spiritualism, but won't confess it.

Fads of Famous People.

A smart person sets up his own fad. The crowd usually runs together in common pursuit of the fad that is the fashion; it is a pink tea, or it is coaching; or it is living whilst, or it is skirt dancing, or it is a society circus performance, or it is slumming.

One of the busiest lawyers in Boston spends his spare time with a microscope and a drop of dirty pond water, and says he should have been crazy long before this time but for this fad. Charles Elbert Craddock is devoted to fancy work, and so is Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. Louis Alcott used to pride herself on getting up stunning programmes for evening entertainments and considered tableaux her strong point. Mrs. Margaret Deland takes to carving chimney-pieces, and Mrs. Celia Thaxter to poppy gardening.

Ellen Terry's Fad.

Miss Ellen Terry's hobby is one with a practical aspect. At her charming home in South Kensington she keeps a huge work basket full of odds and ends of things for the poor. When her friends go to see her they must take their choice of knitting, crocheting or sewing, and use their needles like so many Portia's when they think of Mrs. Bernard Beere, "England's Tosca," as she is usually called, has a strange fancy for mechanical toys, dancing dolls and money boxes. A hobby which she picked up once upon a time at Sandringham, hangs over her boudoir door.

Modjeska's Fad.

Modjeska's is cigarette smoking, a habit she learned in her girlhood. She wanted to be with her brothers, but the smoke of their cigars made her cough, so to get accustomed to it, she herself learned to smoke. She thinks the fact that she smokes a package or so of cigarettes every week should not be regarded as a heinous offense.

"I do smoke, but I am not a smoker. My clothes never suggest the smell of tobacco, my breath is not tainted, and there is not a trace of nicotine on my fingers. I do not shop, or gossip; I am neither a candy-eater, a tea-drinker, nor a wine-drinker. I require something to quiet my nerves, and I think I have chosen the least injurious of all stimulants."

Nilsson's Fad.

Madame Christine Nilsson has a hobby for collecting fads.

Most of her fads have been given her by eminent people. The finest one she has was presented to her by the sultan of Morocco; it is made of gold, gems and feathers. Another, which was given to her by a Russian prince, is an exact copy of the queen of Oude's famous fan. It is made of white silk, and sticks of ivory and gold, the whole being covered with rubies, diamonds and pearls and emeralds. The Empress Eugenie once gave Nilsson a fan which formerly belonged to Madame Dubarry, and was painted by Boucher; another fan in the fair songster's collection was presented by the city of Venice. It is of silver filigree and point lace. Still another, once belonged to Marie Antoinette and was used by her in prison. Altogether Nilsson's collection of fads is valued at \$50,000.

Mental Telegraphy.

Today one would better hesitate to call a person "superstitious" simply because he is rather inclined to believe there may be something in thought transference.

The fact is that everybody one meets seems to have an experience to relate bearing upon the subject.

The other evening at a family dinner table anecdotes of the weird were related. One brother said: The funniest thing I heard during the four years was in my first battle. I don't know when I have thought of it before.

"A man near me was overcome by pure nervousness and broke out into loud weeping. His brother stood by him, moaning and exclaiming, 'Stop that,' he said, shaking him. 'You coward,' anybody would think you were a baby!"

"Oh, I wish I was a baby," blubbered the miserable one in solemn earnest, "and a girl baby at that!"

The next morning at breakfast the narrator of this anecdote said: "Whom do you think I saw last night? The man who wanted to be a 'Hardy boy.' I haven't seen or heard of him since the war. He lives in the west and was here for the first time in twenty years. Doesn't it seem as though his vicinity put that old story into my mind?"

Most of us are familiar with the psychological phenomenon of the arrival of a letter from a person with whom we have been suddenly set thinking, or of his ring at the door, thus announced.

Dickens and Little Nell.

And what shall we call that strange and tragic experience of a young English girl some years ago, in which Charles Dickens bore a part? Shall we pronounce the feeling which took possession of her to be superstitious?

A friend tells me the story.

During the period of "Master Humphrey's Clock," or, as it became afterwards known, "The Old Curiosity Shop," was running in some current magazine, a young girl in precarious health became perfectly enthralled with the story, and so absorbed did she grow in the development and character of Little Nell that she felt persuaded her own life would continue just so long as the little heroine's, and that both would terminate together.

This she told her father one day, adding that she knew Little Nell must die in the course of the story. And then began piteous letters from the afflicted father to Charles Dickens, stating the case and his daughter's infatuation, and pleading as only a parent who watches his child standing on the threshold of death can plead—that the novelist might preserve alive Little Nell. Dickens was deeply touched, but replied that he could not do it; that the child in the story must die, only he would keep her alive through still another number of the magazine, notwithstanding the story was already dragging; and that was all he could do.

Finally came the closing pages of that sweet, sad tale of Little Nell's life; and even as she fell asleep the young English girl, who had bound her flickering life to that of others, turned her face to the wall and wept no more.

The Evil Eye.

But I can relate a case of what may be called genuine superstition—firm faith in the "evil eye."

An Irish woman said to me one day last winter: "Strange things bees happening, miss; they say such a one has the evil eye, and do ye think any one wud the evil eye can hurt ye?"

"No, indeed," we replied; "that is all nonsense—just foolish gossip."

"Oh, well, miss, I knowed of a case like it nect in old Ireland. I knowed it for a fact; the man lived next door to me father, and he took sick an' nothink helped him. He said something was gnawin' him inside."

"They sent for a great surgeon, an' he said he'd have to die sure. This an' that an' the other, but he died."

Woman who lived near some place come an' looked at him, an' she says, 'The man's bewitched,' she says, 'but if you'll do just what I say I'll cure him,' so of course, miss, they says, 'We'll do just what you'll tell us.'

"Thin the old woman says, 'Give him nothink to eat for two days, she says, an' they starved him for two days, an' not even a sup of milk would they give him, though he legged like a gude one."

"Whin the two days was up the old woman come back an' she says, 'Roast a piece of mate, she says, an' they roasted it. Now, I don't know, miss, an' I won't try to tell whether they roasted it in the oven or whether they roasted it in the fire, but anyway they roasted it, an' all the neighbors standin' round to see. Whin the mate was done that brown that it made your mouth water only to look at it, the old woman took it off the fire—all hot an' smoking and smellin' so gude, an' hild it to the man's side. At first nothink happened an' the neighbors began to say she was humbug, sure; thin the man cried out an' a curious kind of head poked thro' the man's side to get at the mate, for sure the creature was starvin' for two days. Thin the old woman hild the pan of mate a little further off and the thing jumped out intirely."

"It was about as big as a rat, but it looked more like a wolf. After that the man got well. O yes! It was the Evil Eye—some one had worked a spell on him."

"You see, miss, I know that for a fact. He lived in the old country next door to me father's house."

"Now this Irish woman believed that she 'knew this for a fact.'"

"But though we smile at the ignorant Irish woman, we had perhaps best defer final judgment and let the societies of psychological research work a while longer, and make little Helen Keller's reply:

"I am on the fence."

Little Helen Keller's Wisdom.

A gentleman asked Helen Keller (that marvelous child, blind and deaf, but no bungler, sure; thin the man cried out an' a curious kind of head poked thro' the man's side to get at the mate, for sure the creature was starvin' for two days. Thin the old woman hild the pan of mate a little further off and the thing jumped out intirely."

"It was about as big as a rat, but it looked more like a wolf. After that the man got well. O yes! It was the Evil Eye—some one had worked a spell on him."

"You see, miss, I know that for a fact. He lived in the old country next door to me father's house."

"Now this Irish woman believed that she 'knew this for a fact.'"

"But though we smile at the ignorant Irish woman, we had perhaps best defer final judgment and let the societies of psychological research work a while longer, and make little Helen Keller's reply:

"I am on the fence."

The Cause of Premontion.

We may find the whole psychical business snugly arranged and poked away among nature's secrets, awaiting her time to unfold the riddle—among the mysteries of atmospheric electricity perhaps.

Some scientific observer has already demonstrated that the feeling of foreboding, a sense of coming disaster, is a matter connected with the fall of rain.

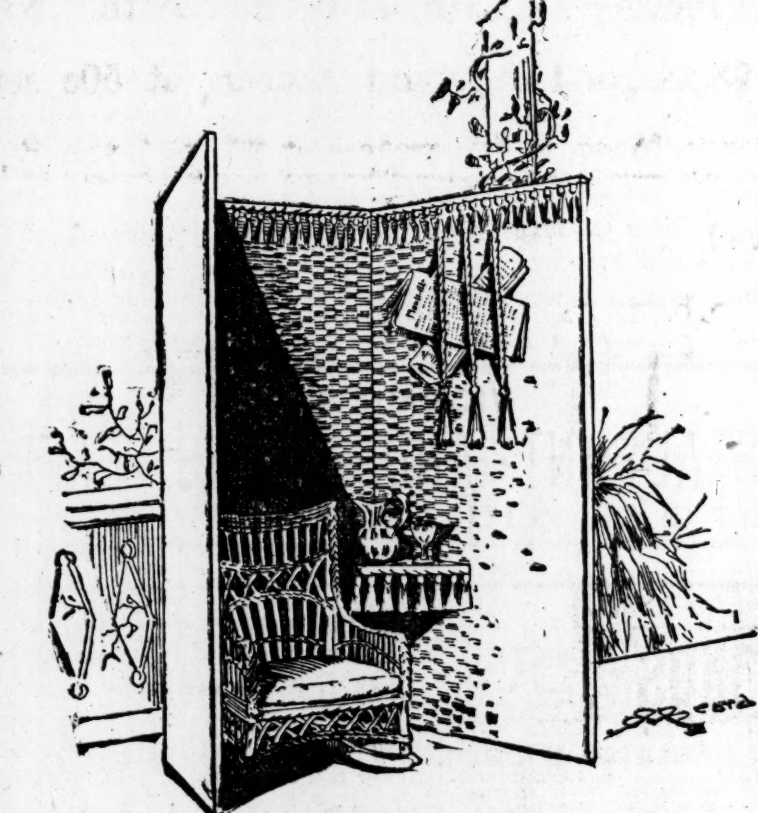
Many people are certain of great physical depression just previous to a rain; else mental disturbance what do we see? Electrical changes in the vital fluids are said to correspond with the electrical disturbances consequent upon the coalescing of vapor globules into rain drops, and those who are sensitive "feel better" after the rain begins to fall freely.

PIAZZA COMFORTS.

"Build a piazza and attach a house to it," was the advice a friend once gave the writer, and very good advice it was, too.

The Americans, as a rule, do not live enough out of doors. To be sure, in our suburban towns, most of the houses do have piazzas—some broad and hand-some—but how little are they used! Take a walk along the pleasant, shady streets of such a town or village on a day when it seems almost a sin to shut oneself in between four walls—a day when one would expect to find every piazza occupied and all the households out enjoying the charming weather—and what do we see? In most cases pretty houses with closed windows, trimly kept lawns and flower beds and empty piazzas. No signs of life about these homes! Even the children seem to be kept within doors.

No, the people are not all away; easy



THE PIAZZA A SCREEN.

chairs and hammocks give evidence that sometimes they rest for awhile on the piazzas, but only sometimes.

The people, when questioned as to the reason of this state of things, say, "We have work to do," says one.

"Sewing," says one.

"Take your sewing out with you."

"The sun is too bright; it dazzles my eyes."

"Put up a curtain of awning and shut it out; you would still have the fresh air."

"But I cannot write out there; my papers would all blow away," says another.

"Make a screen to keep off the wind, and the papers will rest as quietly as in the house."

"This warm weather makes me languid; I must lie down, and I do not find a hammock comfortable."

Then make

A Barrel Stave Hammock, put on it a thin mattress and a pillow stuffed with excelsior, and you will find it quite as comfortable and much cooler than a bed.

If you have never seen one of these home-



made hammocks, our first illustration will show you what they are like, and how the staves are strung together.

Select a strong, clean barrel, take off the top and bottom hoops and draw a pencil line about both ends of the barrel three

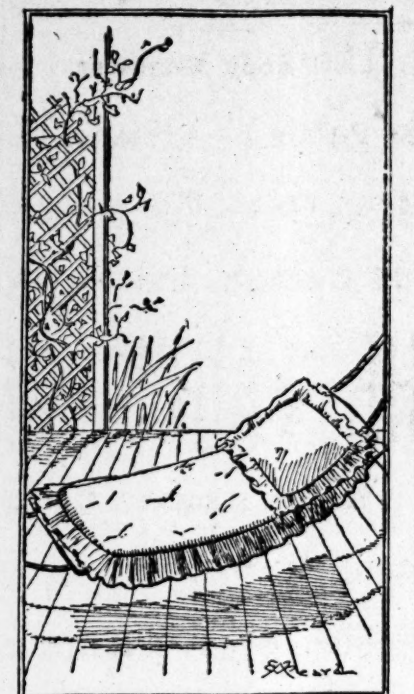
inches from the edge. Using this line as a guide, bore two holes in each stave, as shown in the diagram.

Then take a piece of strong rope, twenty feet long, and fasten the staves together by passing the rope through the hole from the outside of the first stave, across the inside and out the other hole of the same stave, and so on until one end of the barrel is strung; then with the other end of the rope thread the stave at the other end of the barrel. Knock off the remaining hoops and tie the two ends of the rope together.

When threading the staves allow enough rope between each to admit of their lying an inch or two apart, unless spread out flat. Your hammock finished and strung up in a pleasant corner of the piazza, next make a thin mattress, as has been said, cutting it to fit the hammock, and cover with blue denim.

Your pillow as well as the mattress should be stuffed with excelsior, for that is much cooler than anything else.

Cover the pillow with the denim also, and



THE HAMMOCK CUSHIONED FOR USE. Finish that and the mattress with a ruffle of the same. Both covers can be made like slips to be removed and laundered when necessary.

Last of all, stretch yourself upon this cool swinging bed, and then say, if you can, that it is more comfortable in the house.

And you who find the piazza too breezy can also be made comfortable if you will, for our third illustration shows a piazza screen which is just suited to your needs.

Make it yourself? certainly. It is simply a strong, rather heavy clothes-horse covered on both sides with matting.

The screen shown here is furnished at top with a rope fringe, and is finished with a paper rack and a corner table.

The paper rack is made of three pieces of rope, each one ending in a tasseled head. It is also covered with matting and has a rope tassel fringe along the edge.

Safe within the sheltering folds of this screen, you may read or write undisturbed by inquisitive breezes or passers-by.

Just one word more on the subject of piazzas. Shade them by all means, but let



it be mostly with coverings or curtains, avoid too many vines, for they are very apt to make it damp, and dampness is good for no one.

A. B. BEARD.

Scrofula, humors, salt rheum, and all diseases of the blood, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is sold by all druggists. Try it.

Guarantee Company of North America and United States Guarantee Company.

If you are required to give a bond for the honest and faithful performance of your duties in a position of trust, you must either obtain two or more sureties from among your friends, or apply to a guarantee company. Which will you do?

CHARLES C. THOMAS, Room 30, Old Capitol.

nov 11-dty fri sun toes

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

Chicago and Return June 17th.

On this day, and at the hour of 4 p. m., the democracy of Georgia, in an elegant Pullman palace and vestibule train, will roll out of the union depot via the old reliable Western and Atlantic, Louisville and Nashville and Pennsylvania routes for Chicago. Round trip only \$17.00. If you want a pleasant trip, go with the representatives of Georgia.

Going to Chicago.

You better leave your name with Fred D. Bush, district passenger agent Louisville and Nashville railroad, No. 42 Wall street, and secure your sleeping car space. It is important to know how many cars to arrange for.

Dr. E. H. Richardson

has removed his office to the Equitable building, 241 Broadway, room No. 204. June 4-25.



TEN DAYS TO MOVE

AND NO PLACE TO STORE OUR

FURNITURE AND CARPETS!

THIS IS OUR PREDICAMENT.

M. RICH & BROS.

It is positively so that our Hunter street stores will be torn down within two weeks. These buildings are full of FURNITURE and CARPETS, the DRY GOODS and ART GOODS are crowded back and prices cut in half. OUR WAY OUT A TORNADO IN PRICES. In our list below you will find that

The Cost of Goods Cuts No Figure at All!

Reductions

like these in the Dry Goods department in seasonable goods are seldom seen.

White Goods.

50 pieces striped India Linens, worth 15c, at

8c.

30c India Linens, checks and stripes, at

15c.

Dotted Swiss at half price.

Bath Robes

In all the delicate shades, warranted fast colors, the best stock in the city.

Also, Turkish Flesh Gloves at

25c a Pair.

Bathing Suits,

all sizes and prices; for children as well as adults.

Suspender Belts

and Girdles and the largest line of novelties in Ladies' Belts ever shown in Atlanta.

Grenadines

and Laces.

\$1.75 Grenadines reduced to \$1. Chantilly Laces, skirtings and all over goods at from \$1.25 to \$3 per yard.

China Silks.

Black and colored grounds, figured, at 50c to \$1 per yard.

Dress Goods.

25 pieces Wool Plaids reduced from 60c to

25c.

A Sample Lot.

500 Fans, worth from 10c to 15c, at 5c.
500 Fans, worth from 15c to 35c, at 10c.
500 Fans, worth from 35c to 50c, at 25c.

Hosiery.

Ladies' Lisle Thread, Hermsdorf dye, worth 50c a pair, at

3 Pair for \$1.12.

Ladies' 40 gauge Hermsdorf black Hose, worth 40c, at

25c a Pair.

A lot of Children's Hose, full regular, worth 20c, at

5c a Pair.

100 dozen pure Silk Vests, worth \$1, at

50c.

1 lot 50c Lisle Vests at

33c.

Boys' Friend Waists.

Plaited Cambric Waists, worth 65c, at

47c.

Chairs

At any price.

See our \$2 cane-bottom Chair, selling now at

\$1.25.

Our \$4 Rockers at

\$2.

Our \$6 Rockers at

\$3.50.

Sideboards.

\$50 Sideboards at \$25.
\$65 Sideboards at \$35.
\$75 Sideboards at \$45.

Hat Racks.

Still a few left, worth \$12.50, with plate mirror, at

\$6.50.

\$25 Hat Racks at \$12.50.
\$50 Hat Racks at \$25.00.

Bedroom Suits.

No end to the assortment.
\$75 Bedroom Suits at

\$45.

Come this week if you want one. Other goods at the same rate. We have them at all prices.

Couches.

All have an equal chance—first come, first served. Only a few more \$15 velour-covered Couches at

\$7.50.

Parlor Suits.

Every one knows the fine line of these goods we carry. The time is so short to dispose of them that no offer approaching 50c on the dollar will be refused.

Office Furniture.

Desks and Chairs of every description used in offices. You can furnish your office for half the usual cost by taking advantage of this sale

Carpets.

25 rolls new patterns, 5-frame Bigelow Brussels, made and laid, at

\$1.15,

worth \$1.50 anywhere.

Alexander Smith & Sons' best Moquettes, new styles, worth \$1.65, at

\$1.25.

Upholstery.

Our Upholstery, Lace Curtains and Portieres must go, too; will be sold at half price this week.

There is no excuse for you not getting what you need. If you want a quantity of goods come in and make your selection we can supply you with the finest goods at half the usual price.

M. RICH & BROS.,

54 AND 56 WHITEHALL STREET.

12, 14, 16, 18 AND 20 E. HUNTER ST

Silks.

Do you not bling of around get into the S. Our pace is to Thetbargains w for this week trade. There tion of scarcity Novelties in real Wash Silks. N in India and plete line of dot Quarter and long-ago prices Plain Surahs as the popular color have been retaili the yard are now

Plain and Figu both dark and light offering is enrich which usually ret \$1.25. Your choi variety for 49c.

One of those winds has been I brought a hund and Figured Chin black grounds w ternings. They a grades and go M yard:

Wash Silks. especially for sh are eighteen styl 8c. Every fib exquisite. Subst weight, too. No alazy about th Made for sale p prettiness and pe that this season Handsome assort cluding dots, st and at prices unl

The grace of A grows upon you such beauty an mesh Grenadin quality Satin Str at 98c. These a masqueraders—t dines, silk throu

Plain and Fig that were \$1.25 a yard. Their rich ings are brig Models of art, v Very likely you' Perhaps price h buying. The w Even import counted.

A belated lot of India Twilled Si ferent from w store shows. P brilliant sheen ha

The regular 60c The regular 85c The regular 75c The regular 85c The regular \$1.00 The regular \$1.25

Every one of are cheap and of them are em market, and the money here on excitement ton opening to the doors,

Dress Go Three remi Woolen Novel dollar saving b Summer weigh Crepes in all the shades. Just no by others as wor give you choice at 57c.

Cheviot Serg lawn, gray, brow full of solid m stuffs that will st liked rough weat and dressy for s \$1.25; this week

Charmingness weave for the Two dresses nov price of one. Serpentine and Jacquard Chevreaux, and so on. of styles. Your 98c. They ran \$1.25 to \$2 the

VOL. XXIII.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

KEELY COMPANY.

Silks.

Do you notice the scrambling of around-town dealers to get into the Silk procession? Our pace is too fast for them. The bargains we have arranged for this week will startle the trade. There isn't a suggestion of scarcity in the stock. Novelty in real Jap, China and Wash Silks. Nothing skipped in India and Surahs. Complete line of dots and stripes. Quarter and third of not-long-ago prices:

Plain Surahs and Chinas in all the popular colors. Qualities that have been retailing at 50c and 60c the yard are now 19c.

Plain and Figured China Silks in both dark and light grounds. This offering is enriched with the styles which usually retail at 75c, \$1 and \$1.25. Your choice now of a great variety for 49c.

One of those wonderful trade winds has been blowing this way. I brought a hundred pieces of Plain and Figured Chinas in light, dark and black grounds with pleasing patterns. They are \$1.50 and \$1.75 grades and go Monday at 69c the yard.

Wash Silks. For dresses and especially for shirt waists. Here are eighteen styles at 69c, 73c and 89c. Every fibre, every tint is exquisite. Substance there, and weight, too. Nothing slimsy or sleazy about these Wash Silks. Made for sale now. With every prettiness and pertness of patterns that this season has produced. Handsome assortment of sorts, including dots, stripes and figures, and at prices unheard of before.

The grace of All-Silk Grenadines grows upon you. Such blacks of such beauty are rare. \$2 per yard mesh Grenadine at 98c; \$2.50 quality Satin Stripe Grenadine also at 98c. These are not imitations or masquerades—the genuine Grenadines, silk through and through.

Plain and Figured Glace Silks that were \$1.25 are down to 98c the yard. Their rich and varied blendings are bright and beautiful. Models of art, visions of elegance. Very likely you've longed for them. Perhaps price has been the bar to buying. The way is easy now. Even import cost hasn't been counted.

A belated lot of Black China and India Twilled Silks. They are different from what the every-day store shows. Perfect black—their brilliant sheen has no rival radiance.

The regular 60c quality is now 49c.
The regular 65c quality is now 50c.
The regular 75c quality is now 62c.
The regular 85c quality is now 70c.
The regular \$1.00 quality is now 80c.
The regular \$1.25 quality is now 98c.

Every one of these Silk items are cheap and desirable. Many of them are entirely new in this market, and the chance to save money here on Silks will create excitement tomorrow from the opening to the closing of the doors.

Dress Goods.

Three reminders from the Woolen Novelties, each with a dollar saving bias:

Summer weight all-wool Colored Crepes in all the season's best-liked shades. Just now being advertised by others as wonders at 75c. We give you choice of twelve colorings at 57c.

Cheviot Serge, solid shades—brown, gray, brown, blue and modes—full of solid merit. One of the stuffs that will stand a storm as if it liked rough weather, and yet is soft and dressy for street wear. Worth \$1.25; this week's price 75c.

Charmingness of every Dress weave for the Miss Macfimbryes. Two dresses now for about the past price of one. Crocodile Cloths, Serpentine and Zig-zags, Bedford, Jacquard Chevrons, Bourette Vigoreux, and so on. Dozens and dozens of styles. Your choice of any at 98c. They range in value from \$1.25 to \$2 the yard.

The average French Woolen Dress Novelties are pedigreed with slippery prices. Their whole career is likely to be slippery on the price side. Isn't it refreshing, then, to know of a stock every piece of which has been chosen by a buyer who knows its value exactly, and originally marked in precise accordance with its worth? The present reductions from original prices hold good another week.

Cotton Stuffs.

Along the Cotton Belt—Dress Goods Cottons. The master man has been there, and with the dreaded blue pencil that fixes prices. He's an interesting man to keep close to if you care for bargains. Seems reckless, sometimes, the way he slashes. Often no special reason why this stuff or that should be hit upon for the knife. But he means to keep things lively.

The Cottons get it like this:

Corded Challis, 7½c; worth 10c.
Cocheco Batiscan, 7½c; worth 10c.
Duchesse Mulls, 7½c; worth 10c.
Princessa Organdie, 10c; worth 15c.
Bramah Cloth, 10c; worth 15c.
Figured Bedfords, 10c; worth 15c.
Oriental Crepes, 10c; worth 15c.
New Flannelettes, 10c; worth 15c.
American Satens, 12c; worth 18c.
Satsuma Batiste, 12c; worth 18c.
Shantung Pongees, 12c; worth 20c.
Cotton Chevrons, 12c; worth 20c.
Figured Batiste, 12c; worth 20c.
Printed Surahs, 12c; worth 20c.
India Mulls, 12c; worth 20c.
Scotch Gingham, 15c; worth 25c.
Cheviot Cloth, 15c; worth 25c.
Habutal Crepe, 15c; worth 25c.
Imported Gingham, 19c; worth 35c.
Crepe Challis, 20c; worth 30c.
Batiste Organdie, 24c; worth 35c.
Bedford Organdie, 35c; worth 60c.

French Printed Flannel at 63c that sells elsewhere for 85c. Patterns fresh caught from the printers of Flannel makers. We needn't say much to impress you with the excellence and worth of these goods. They speak for themselves. The difference between 85c and 63c is like a gift to you.

White Goods.

Our White Goods buyer is a sort of wizard. In the number of great White Goods bargains harbored in the stock for economical shoppers he is unequalled. And just now to prove that he is potent and peerless in his own realm he displays to Monday's visitors a grand array of attractive trade trophies in

Dotted Swisses.
French Organdies.
Egyptian Dimities.
Linen d'Clare.
Silk Mulls.
Checked Nainsooks.
Imported Piques.

Bewildering, snowy beauties. Things to coax in the breeze and fence out the sun; things to take the hot edge from dog days or any other days.

Mosquito Nettings and all the meshed materials to foil the fly family and crawling crowd.

Hosiery.

The cause of these low prices in Hosiery is our great buying of excellent goods between seasons to keep large manufacturing organizations from suspending work.

The present offering is composed of better qualities than ever. In many instances the price is less than the bare cost of manufacturing.

Women's fast black and stainless drop stitch Hose at 12½c; worth 20c.

Women's tan and slate colored Hose, absolutely fast, 12½c; worth 20c.

Women's regular made French Balbriggan Hose at 12½c; worth 20c.

Women's fast black seamless Hose, entirely new, at 19c; worth 25c.

Women's fast black and seamless Hose, double heel and toes, 25c; worth 35c.

Women's 40-gauge fast black Hose, seamless, double heel and toes, at 33½c; worth 40c.

Women's fine French Lisle Thread Hose, in stainless black, at 49c; worth 60c.

Women's French Lisle Thread, two-tone Hose, in all colors, 49c; worth 65c.

Misses' fast black ribbed Hose in all sizes, 10c; worth 15c.

Misses' seamless fast black ribbed Hose, sizes 6 to 8½, 15c; worth 20c.

Misses' French ribbed, regular made, fast black Hose, 25c; worth 35c.

Misses' fast black, French ribbed Hose, double knee and toes, 33½c; worth 40c.

Men's regular made fast black, tan and slate Half Hose, 12½c; worth 20c.

Men's regular made French balbriggan Half Hose, 15c; worth 25c.

Men's 40-gauge fast black Half Hose, 19c; worth 25c.

Men's fast black Half Hose, double heel, toes and sole, 25c; worth 35c.

If you know Hosiery you know what wonderful bargains the forgoing items are. To get such styles and qualities under price is like buying wheat under the market. Both happen sometimes. It happens with the Hosiery this week.

Shirt Waists.

Waists will wear out quicker than skirts. What to do then? Buy a new Waist. Use the old skirt. You don't know—till you see them—what pretty combinations can be made. Here are Waists of bright Surahs and India Twills that look lovely a-top of neutral woolen skirts. Here are soft, Silky Black Waists for your somewhat shabby black skirt, or to tone down that most-too-gay street skirt. Here are also Percalés and Calicoes. With two or three Dress Skirts it's a matter of topping off with stylish Waists to have as many different Dress Suits as you care for.

Notions.

What a wilderness of little nothings stock this department? Like a museum for varieties; like a mosaic for prettiness. Every woman will like to study it—men can only stare without comprehending.

Best American Pins, 1c paper.
Steel Hair Pins, 1c package.
Needle books containing five paper of Needles, with Bodkins and Darning Needles, 5c.
Solid Leather Belts with oxidized buckles, 9c.
Best seamless stockinet Dress Shields, 10c.

Well-made Whisk Brushes, 10c.
Women's Skirt Supporters, 24c.
Pure Household Ammonia, 7c.
Nickel-plated Safety Pins, 4c doz.
Silver and Gold Bandoes, 24c.
Job lot Hand Bags, 33c; worth 75c.

Colgate's Turkish Bath Toilet Soap at 44c the dozen.
Cashmere Bouquet Soap, 21c.
Colgate's White Castile Soap, 8c.
Boxes fine Stationery containing one quire paper and two dozen envelopes, 9c.
Tooth Brushes at 10c, worth 25c.
Willow Lunch Baskets, 25c.
Soft Sponges, 7c, worth 15c.

And a jungle of pins, and button-hooks, and crochet cotton, and braid and belting, and whalebone and the like.

THE FAIR

Real Canton Black Silk,
24 inches, 49c.

THE FAIR

New Surah Silks at 25c.
All \$1.00 China Silks
at 50c.

THE FAIR

Valencienne Lace Skirting,
40 inches, at 48c,
worth \$1.50.

The Fair is acknowledged to be the low-priced house on first-class goods in Atlanta. One-price, plain, honest figures help you; help us, too. We economize time and labor. We refund money in every instance that you may be dissatisfied with your purchase.

THE FAIR'S GREAT SALE TOMORROW!

White Apron Checks at 3c, the dotted Swiss at 25c, the Fair's famous yard-wide Bleaching at 5c, yard-wide Sea Island at 5c, regular 50c French Gingham at 20c, French Organdies at 20c, Gloria Cloth Umbrellas at 50c, new 36-inch Silkolene at 12½c, Cuticura Soap at 10c, brown Linen at 10c yard, Mosquito Bar at 40c bolt, Toile du Nord Gingham, others ask 12c and 15c, at 10c, Boys' Shirt Waists at 15c, Corset Covers at 15c, full 10-4 Counterpanes at 50c, red Table Damask at 20c yard, Calico Dress Patterns at 25c per dress, plain white 10c Lawn at 5c, Children's Trimmed Hats at 50c, Ladies' Straw Sun Shades at 9c, White Milan Straw Sailors at 74c, choice of \$1.25 and \$1.50 Flowers at 50c. The Fair has the largest Crockery Department in the south. New decorated Toilet Sets at \$3.48, good Cups and Saucers at 50c set, Water Coolers at \$1.25, large Mace Refrigerators at \$7.48, large Bowls and Pitchers at 98c, Baseball Outfits, Tennis Outfits, Japanese Goods, Fruit Jars and Jelly Tumblers at wholesale.

THE FAIR.

CARRIAGES!

Landaus, Victorias
PHAETONS.
HANDSOMEST STOCK IN THE CITY
JOHN M. SMITH.
122 Wheat Street.

LOUISIANA



We announce with pleasure that we have secured the Wholesale Agency of the exquisite Bottled Beer, "LOUISIANA," brewed from the choicest malt and hops by the New Orleans Brewing Association. Connoisseurs pronounce it to be equal in quality to the best imported brands. Owing to its purity physicians especially recommend it for invalids and those requiring a pure beer. It is now being used by the leading clubs in the United States.

THE R. M. ROSE CO.

12 Marietta Street,
ATLANTA, - GEORGIA.

J. FUHRER, HUMAN HAIR GOODS.

For the next thirty days I am offering my Human Hair Goods at and below cost; now is the time to select, as the assortment is complete. All long Hair Braids, worth \$1.50, at \$1.00; all long Hair Braids, worth \$2, at \$1.50; all long Gray Hair Braids, worth \$3.50, at \$2.50; all long Gray Hair Braids, worth \$4, at \$3.00; Curling Irons, 5c and up; Electric Combs, 10c; Waving Irons, 3 prongs, tomorrow only 25c.

J. FUHRER, 93 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.



SOLVE THIS PUZZLE AND RECEIVE A PRIZE
FIND YOUR WIFE AND FUTURE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Any one solving this puzzle and sending us 9 cents in postage stamps will receive a fine coin purse. Send us 15 cents in postage stamps, we will send you an elegant card case. Send us 25 cents in postage stamps and we will send you a beautiful morocco pocketbook. Send us \$3 in currency and we will send you a 32-inch zinc Saratoga trunk. Send us \$6 in currency and we will send you our \$10 double hat box leather Saratoga trunk. Send us \$9 and receive our fine \$15 Bridal trunk. This offer holds good for 30 days only. Apply at once to the leading trunk and bag house of the south.

ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY.
LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN.
92 Whitehall Street.

\$5.50 ONE WAY
\$11.00 ROUND TRIP
CINCINNATI
TO CHICAGO
VIA C., H. & D. R. R.
May 1 by sun too fri

Bar-Lock Typewriter,
The modern writing machine
Visible writing, permanent
alignment, speed unlimited.
Send for catalogue. Head
quarters for Georgia, Alabama
and Tennessee, 28½ Whitehall
street, Atlanta, Ga.
May 8 Sa Tu Fri

KEELY COMPANY.

MASHED TO DEATH.

Lee Eslinger, a Young Car Coupler,
Killed Last Night

IN THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC YARDS

While Trying to Couple Cars—His Body
Terribly Mashed—His Young
Wife's Agonizing Grief.

Lee Eslinger, a car coupler, was mashed to death beneath the wheels of a moving freight car in the Western and Atlantic yards about half-past 7 o'clock last night.

The horrible accident occurred on the track running alongside the platform on the south side of the Western and Atlantic freight depot, and no living eye saw the young man when he met his death.

He had gone to work at 7 o'clock, as usual, and joined the crew of Conductor J. C. Griggs.

This crew works with the big engine No. 139, and shifts cars in the Western and Atlantic yards.

Eslinger was working in the yards and for the road about two years, and for about sixteen months he has worked with the crew of Conductor Griggs.

He was about twenty-three years of age and was a sober and hard-working.

About two months ago Eslinger was happily married and established himself and wife in a pretty cottage on Jones avenue.

He lived happily with his young wife and last night at his usual work he was killed. He was good and with his lunch basket on his arm started to his night's work.

He was in good spirits and went to work with a light heart.

Just about half-past 7 o'clock Conductor Griggs had his train backed down under the Broad street bridge so that it might move up the track running along the southern side to couple to a number of empty box cars.

These cars were standing near the round-house and were in two sections.

A car coupler named Seay was sent ahead to make one of the couplings, and with him went young Eslinger to make the other.

The train moved slowly back and Seay made his coupling and stepped from between the cars, and as he did so he saw Eslinger step between the cars to make his coupling, and a moment later the cars banged together.

An instant later Seay heard a wild scream from Eslinger, and thinking that he was being mashed between the cars he quickly waved a signal with his lantern for the engineer to slow up.

The moving cars quickly came to a standstill and Seay and Conductor Griggs, who had also heard Eslinger's distressing cry, ran ahead to see what the trouble was.

A horrible sight met their eyes. Lying beneath a freight car, his head close to the track, was Lee Eslinger, bleeding and mashed in the most awful manner.

The men bent over him with their lanterns, but quickly recoiled at the dreadful sight. One side of Eslinger's face was mashed flat and blood was oozing from his mouth and ears and through the broken pieces of his head.

Eslinger was still breathing, but faintly, and the men knew that death was a matter of but a few moments.

A crowd of yard men quickly collected and gathered around the dying man.

Five minutes after he was discovered Eslinger died. His body was taken from beneath the car and laid on the platform and an undertaker was summoned.

While young Eslinger was lying in a pool of blood, his mashed face wearing a terrible look, he was looked upon by many of his friends, who stood by and talked of it in awe and choked whispers.

The question uppermost in their minds was the young bride of two months, who, not an hour ago, had kissed him a goodnight. None of them would go to tell her.

"I wouldn't tell her of it for a thousand dollars," they all said, "it would kill her."

The body of the dead man was taken to the undertaking establishment of Wylie & Barclay, where it was prepared for burial.

News of the horrible accident was carried to Eslinger's young wife, and her grief was pitiable to behold. The strong men turned away unable to look upon the weeping woman who was crying out in agonized sobs.

How Eslinger came beneath the cars is a question that will perhaps never be solved. He made the coupling all right and the theory of Conductor Griggs is that his foot caught and he was thrown down between the rails. The car wheels did not pass over him, but mashed his face terribly.

The brake beam of the car mashed Eslinger's body.

An inquest will be held by Coroner Davis this morning.

PETER DANIELS'S FINAL STATEMENT.
He Writes a Letter to the Public, Which Will Be His Last.

Peter Daniels, the condemned negro, has written a long letter to the newspapers, which he calls his final statement.

He has given up hope of a new trial, of executive clemency, or of interference in any way with the sentence of the law.

He again protests his innocence and says, "Knowing that I shall soon be in the presence of God, I protest that I am innocent."

He says he was sworn against him, and he hopes that the real murderer will be found out and hanged.

He says he is forty years of age and belonged as a slave to Mr. Rib Sanders, at Fenfield, Ga. He asks that his boy be brought to see him and bids his mother and all his friends goodby.

He says he is perfectly ready to die, and believes that all his sins have been blotted out.

Peek in Valdosta.
Valdosta, Ga., June 4.—(Special).—W. L. Peck, the third party candidate for governor, spoke to a mixed crowd this afternoon in the courthouse. His speech was full of bitterness towards the democratic party, and he made cutting remarks about Crisp and Turner, censuring the people for electing such men as their leaders, and with the rankest abuse to democracy and its followers.

Policemen in the Soup.
Augusta, Ga., June 4.—(Special).—Patmen Hill and Brennan and Substitutes McArdle were suspended from duty this morning by Chairman Raworth, of the board of police commissioners, until the next meeting, when they will be tried. They have been deprived of office upon charges preferred against them by Chief Hood, who alleges that they failed to perform their duty last afternoon in not arresting Charles Adams.

Cars for Peaches.
Over one hundred and fifty refrigerator cars were "parked" along the line of the Atlanta and Florida railroad yesterday and the day before for the purpose of shipping the peaches from that section. It is thought that more than one thousand cars will be shipped from the territory along that line alone this season.

No Business in the House.
Washington, June 4.—An effort by Mr. Hatch to call up his anti-options bill in the house led to filibustering, which lasted until adjournment.

Raleigh, N. C., June 4.—(Special).—A special from Washington city states that L. L. Polk is very sick, and that if he does not speedily improve a surgical operation will be necessary.

Fruit-Cade. Is the latest fad in soda fairs. Try it at Elkin-Watson Drug Co.

AT DELIGHTFUL CUMBERLAND.

Pleasant June Days Where Georgians Love to Congregate.

Cumberland Island, June 4.—(Special).—A recherche little wine party was tendered Dr. and Mrs. McHatten, of Macon, one evening this week, at Hotel Cumberland. The doctor and his charming wife have been spending a month here, and his skill with rod and gun will surely become historic. He has supplied the table every day with game and the trophies of his rod and reel have delighted the guests almost as much as himself. Yesterday the day's sport yielded six large sea bass, ten trout, nine sheephead and a beautiful string of Cumberland's gamey little croakers that have become so famous. The doctor cannot carry his trophies away with him, but he will carry about twenty pounds extra flesh he has picked up during his sojourn.

A witty little woman remarked last evening that he was as brown as toast, crisp as toast and just as nice. By the way I was having the evening cordially reminded of last season. Macon has already begun sending her galaxy of beauty to Cumberland. Mrs. McHatten and Mrs. George Duncan are the most representative. The former is a French gown of new shade of design was certainly a remarkably attractive woman; while Mrs. Duncan—well, I think she would have created a pulse in a bronze statue. Mrs. May Gleason of Detroit, Mich., was also of the party and at the risk of being partial I must say she is the most graceful woman I have ever seen.

As our little party was breaking up we were joined by a laughing few who had been visiting the beautiful Cumberland hours and beach hunting for turtles, returning elated with a most successful turn. I think he weighed about three hundred.

It seems to me I sit under these beautiful wild olives, drinking the perfect air, taking in all the surroundings that Cumberland in general and Hotel Cumberland in particular, is a place set apart as it were for the health and happiness of this section of the country.

The park is an additional feature of the place this season and a more beautiful spot cannot be found anywhere. Swinging hammocks and rustic seats of all descriptions are in every place where comfort can be had, and if "cleanliness is next to godliness," Manager Morgan well deserves the title he so often gets of "Clean William," for from end to end Cumberland looks like it had been swept by fairy fingers.

A number of guests have already located themselves for the summer, and inquiries and reservations are being made every day and much to Manager Morgan's delight people are beginning to understand that June is not the only month here.

I asked an old gentleman yesterday, a native, what was the most pleasant month of the year at Cumberland. His prompt reply was, August. "How about malaria?" I inquired. With a most benevolent look he replied, "There had never been a case known on the island, and that during the month of August, the bathing is finest, the fishing is best, and the climate perfect. A number of parties have already been made up for August, and to give the people an opportunity of seeing and understanding for themselves, a special rate has been made for that month. There is no doubt this season will be the longest and best ever known at Cumberland."

DOWN AT TYBEE.
The Season's Prospects—Interesting News and Personal Gossip.

Tybee Island, Ga., June 4.—(Special).—The season at this deservingly popular seaside resort has opened auspiciously and promises to eclipse all previous efforts in this direction. Beautiful weather has prevailed and many have availed themselves of securing pleasant quarters much earlier than usual.

The Hotel Tybee, that well-known hostelry, under the management of Mr. B. Dub, opened on last Sunday. About fifteen hundred people from Savannah, Augusta and many interior points in Georgia, took advantage of the inauguration of summer rates by the different railroads and came in full force.

The Hotel Tybee has engaged Cobb's orchestra and lovers of good music may feel assured of having a varied programme of popular airs discoursed for their edification and pleasure throughout the season.

The large dancing pavilion attached to the hotel is situated directly on the beach, and devotees of the terpsichorean art will have an opportunity to trip the light fantastic to their hearts' content while enjoying old ocean's cool breezes.

Among the recent arrivals at the Hotel Tybee we note the following: Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Eichberg, Hon. Evan P. Howell, C. Jordan, G. G. Brown, W. A. Long, T. H. Hightower, Jr., W. H. Harts and John A. Donovan.

From Macon: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hertz and son, Mr. and Mrs. Schatzman and daughter, Milton E. Smith and wife, Thomas J. Creling and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Bewick, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Beckwith and Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Lane, of Savannah, have taken rooms for the season.

Quite a large party of ladies and gentlemen came down from Savannah to spend the day last Monday.

The Cottage Club's opening will occur next Monday. This club embraces features as attractive to the casual visitor as to the regular patron, and includes a commodious clubhouse, with the large and spacious clubhouse, there are six cottages built in the Queen Anne style, commodious and charmingly decorated.

The clubhouse is provided with a restaurant, ballroom and spacious piazzas commanding a splendid view, and no doubt the advantages of membership at once to be seen in this organization will attract many new members to its ranks.

The hotels on the north end of the island, which were burned last winter, have not been rebuilt. There are, however, good accommodations to be had and this part of the island will probably receive its full quota of annual patronage.

Mrs. Garmany, of Savannah, and her daughter, Mrs. Howard McAllister, were among this week's visitors. What chance there is to prove an annoying accident occurred to Mrs. Garmany while here. Mrs. McAllister, anxious to test the pleasure of the resort, placed in her mother's care two very valuable diamond rings, one of them being her wedding ring.

Mrs. Garmany, the guest, being at the hotel, entered the surf, forgot the rings and they were lost. The guest, however, favored them as Charles, one of the bathhouse attendants, after a full two hours' search, had his wife's reward for finding them both.

Mrs. McAllister was overjoyed and rewarded the boy handsomely.

Driving on the beach promises to be a popular pastime, and none but those who have already visited Tybee can appreciate what a magnificent beach Tybee has to offer.

So hard that the imprints of horse hoofs are scarcely noticed. This feature is especially desirable as affording absolute safety to the bathers. Another feature of the beach is the hunting which, while requiring absolute alertness, is full of excitement these moonlight nights. The game is plentiful and the success so far, quite a number of turkeys weighing over five hundred have been turned in in the last season.

There seems to be an impression that the island is infested with mosquitoes. This is incorrect as visitors who have been here and newcomers can be assured of an absence of these pests, and need not further postpone their visits.

WILL HE HANG?
Good Grounds for a New Trial for Edmund Green.

Morganston, Ga., June 4.—(Special).—It looks now very much like Pannin county would have a hanging on the 24th of June, at least that is the decision of the judge and jury. Public sentiment is opposed to hanging Green, not because it does not want him punished, but because they think he is the least guilty of the four and because they believe a collection of all could have been had, had they all been put on trial one year ago. There will be an effort made for a new hearing. While the verdict of the jury does not give general satisfaction, the jury should not be censured as they made what they thought was a just verdict under the law as given them in the charge by Judge Guber.

Left His Mule Behind Him.
Sheffield, Ga., June 4.—(Special).—Mr. Hinton Costley, aged about eighteen years, left his mule and plow in the field one day last week and went to the house for water, as his brother who was plowing with him supposed, but as he did not return in a reasonable length of time, he went to look about him, and found that he had left for about him, and found that he had taken his clothes and left for parts unknown.

Used the Wrong Glasses.
From The Detroit Free Press.
"Captain," said Mrs. Trotter to the commander of an ocean steamer, "have you ever seen the sea serpent?"

"No, madam," replied the old sea dog, "I don't drink."

Pursued Him Forty Years.
Ellenwood (B. C.) Special to The Cincinnati Enquirer.
After a patient, weary search extending over the western continent, and covering a period of nearly forty years, Charles Hartley of Oswego, N. Y., a few days ago at this point, ended a quest in his eyes for a murderer.

Hartley, a cousin, charged with the murder of his wife quite two years ago, was the man arrested in an old residence of this

HOW TO MAKE A SOFA.

The Building of the Frame—What Materials to Use for Covering.

The frame of the home-made sofa should be of spruce and is clearly shown in figure 1.

The corner posts are 2 1/2 inches square, and each is 17 1/2 inches long. The side pieces are 7 inches by 7 feet. The end pieces are 2 feet 6 inches by 7 inches. The head pieces are 3 1/2 inches by 2 feet 6 inches and 4 1/2 inches by 2 feet 6 inches respectively.

All except the posts must be of planed-board thickness.

In addition to the pieces already specified we cross-pieces, slats, each 3 1/2 inches by 6 feet 2 inches; also 3 cross-pieces, each 6 inches by 2 feet 8 inches.

These should be all of board thickness, but there is no necessity that they should be planed.

Having the various parts of the frame ready, lay the posts on the floor, parallel, close to each other, with their ends stationary against the edge of a board. Mark a line across all four of them at 14 inches from the end; this will show the height of the top pieces; nail these in place with two-penny wire "finch" nails, leaving an inch projecting beyond each post; nail the end pieces in the same way; turn the frame over and nail the three cross-pieces in position, one at each end, close to

the reverse, and one exactly in the middle; reverse again and nail the slats on top of the cross-pieces, placing so as to divide the width between the side-pieces evenly.

Next nail on the head pieces as shown in figure 1, and it will be a good plan to add a couple of three-cornered bracket pieces as shown.

How to Fasten Springs.
The frame is now down and ready for the springs. Twenty-four springs will be needed, and they should be put in three rows, a row to each slat, the springs evenly spaced. They are held in place by means of tacks, driven in pairs, each side the wire of the lowest turn of the spring, so that the heads of the tacks "take" over the wire (figure 2); they should be driven down hard.

Now take a long piece of "upholster's twine," the one end securely to the lower edge of one end piece, in line with the center of the first row of springs, taking a hitch, as in figure 2, round each side of the turn of the wire. Proceed the length of the row in the same way, with two "hitches" to each spring.

This twine is to regulate the tension of the springs. It should be drawn down so that the springs are fairly taut, and then secured at the other end of the frame.

Repeat the operation with the two remaining rows of springs, and then cross-wise with all the eight cross-rows.

Now draw a narrow strip of burlap

along each of the slats and between the first and second turns of the spring wire; this is to prevent the spring from squeaking.

Next, put a cover of burlap over all the springs, tacking it to the frame on each side and end; this should be drawn tight and caught to each spring, across both ways, with mattress twine.

How to Make the Bolsters.
To make the arms, or bolsters, on the ends, a piece of ticking twenty-eight inches long

city, having lived here nearly twelve years. He had terms in mind to make a comfortable fortune. Four years ago he married a well-known lady of this place. Back of it is a story tinged with romance and built by a crime so remarkable in its details that it furnishes a chapter in criminal history.

Allen Hartley is now an old man of nearly seventy. When his locks were raven and his beard was young he married a charming young lady, the belle of the small interior town in New York where both resided. Charles Hartley, the cousin, who yesterday, after such a lapse of years, caused the arrest of Allen, was an unsuccessful suitor. Though denied all hope by the marriage of his cousin with the girl, he still loved, and this flame, kept burning through the years, caused the knocking down and arrest of the wife murderer.

Thirty-nine years ago next May Allen Hartley bade his friends a hasty farewell, and at the same time informed them that, with his wife, he was going west to seek his fortune. No one saw the couple leave the town, and finally murmurs of something wrong increased to open gossip. Charges of foul play were freely made, but there were no means to prove them, and at length they died away.

When, later, the house in which the Hartleys had lived was being repaired and there was found in a casket, under the eaves, the skeleton of Agnes Hartley, the town westward. The murderer was gone and there was no trace. Charles Hartley swore to hunt him down, if it took a lifetime, and he did. It required forty years of one and nearly as many thousands of dollars of the other, but success has at last rewarded the long search.

Death Caused by a Big Word.
From St. Louis Dispatch.
Henry Shelton was pretty well known among the young men of Olive street who take rides with drivers out for a spin through the park. Yesterday he got on the seat of a furniture van with the driver, a friend named Jack. Jack drove for a warehouse on Olive street, whose owner has read Dickens and calls it the Panthecon.

"How do you pronounce the name of that warehouse of yours?" asked Shelton.

"The Panthecon," said Jack.

Shelton made an effort to repeat the word, gasped and fell sideways off the seat. Jack caught him by the coat with one hand, stopped the horses and let Shelton down to the street. Then jumping down after him he found that Shelton was dead. A blood vessel in his heart had been ruptured. The doctors say it was caused by the effort to pronounce the word.

GOING HOME.
Going home! How sweet the sound,
How my pulses bound
With a life grown strangely new.
At the thought: My home I'll view.

Welcomes sweet await me there,
Love adorned in garments rare,
Joy peeps out from every place,
And peace has donned a higher grace.

Dreams I soon shall realize;
Home embodies all I prize;
Home, home, place so blest;
I have come to find sweet rest!

LILLIAN STILES WEBSTER.

THE SOFA COMPLETED.

Complete the second bolster in the same way and the sofa is now ready for covering.

Three Sofa Pillows.
One very important addition remains, namely, three pillows, shown in the complete sofa. These pillows are twenty-four inches square, of ticking and filled with excelsior or goose feathers, according to taste or to the depth of the purse; they form an essential feature of the sofa, serving as a back in ordinary use and adapting themselves most comfortably to the tired human form when extended at length.

Sofa Covering.
Of the covering I have little to say; taste and price must govern, only it should be of some material that will not stick to the clothing. The covering of the mattress should be finished round the edge with a "stain" the color corresponding to the lower edge of one end piece, in line with the center of the first row of springs, taking a hitch, as in figure 2, round each side of the turn of the wire. Proceed the length of the row in the same way, with two "hitches" to each spring.

This twine is to regulate the tension of the springs. It should be drawn down so that the springs are fairly taut, and then secured at the other end of the frame.

Repeat the operation with the two remaining rows of springs, and then cross-wise with all the eight cross-rows.

Now draw a narrow strip of burlap

along each of the slats and between the first and second turns of the spring wire; this is to prevent the spring from squeaking.

Next, put a cover of burlap over all the springs, tacking it to the frame on each side and end; this should be drawn tight and caught to each spring, across both ways, with mattress twine.

How to Make the Bolsters.
To make the arms, or bolsters, on the ends, a piece of ticking twenty-eight inches long

city, having lived here nearly twelve years. He had terms in mind to make a comfortable fortune. Four years ago he married a well-known lady of this place. Back of it is a story tinged with romance and built by a crime so remarkable in its details that it furnishes a chapter in criminal history.

Allen Hartley is now an old man of nearly seventy. When his locks were raven and his beard was young he married a charming young lady, the belle of the small interior town in New York where both resided. Charles Hartley, the cousin, who yesterday, after such a lapse of years, caused the arrest of Allen, was an unsuccessful suitor. Though denied all hope by the marriage of his cousin with the girl, he still loved, and this flame, kept burning through the years, caused the knocking down and arrest of the wife murderer.

Thirty-nine years ago next May Allen Hartley bade his friends a hasty farewell, and at the same time informed them that, with his wife, he was going west to seek his fortune. No one saw the couple leave the town, and finally murmurs of something wrong increased to open gossip. Charges of foul play were freely made, but there were no means to prove them, and at length they died away.

When, later, the house in which the Hartleys had lived was being repaired and there was found in a casket, under the eaves, the skeleton of Agnes Hartley, the town westward. The murderer was gone and there was no trace. Charles Hartley swore to hunt him down, if it took a lifetime, and he did. It required forty years of one and nearly as many thousands of dollars of the other, but success has at last rewarded the long search.

Death Caused by a Big Word.
From St. Louis Dispatch.
Henry Shelton was pretty well known among the young men of Olive street who take rides with drivers out for a spin through the park. Yesterday he got on the seat of a furniture van with the driver, a friend named Jack. Jack drove for a warehouse on Olive street, whose owner has read Dickens and calls it the Panthecon.

"How do you pronounce the name of that warehouse of yours?" asked Shelton.

"The Panthecon," said Jack.

Shelton made an effort to repeat the word, gasped and fell sideways off the seat. Jack caught him by the coat with one hand, stopped the horses and let Shelton down to the street. Then jumping down after him he found that Shelton was dead. A blood vessel in his heart had been ruptured. The doctors say it was caused by the effort to pronounce the word.

GOING HOME.
Going home! How sweet the sound,
How my pulses bound
With a life grown strangely new.
At the thought: My home I'll view.

Welcomes sweet await me there,
Love adorned in garments rare,
Joy peeps out from every place,
And peace has donned a higher grace.

Dreams I soon shall realize;
Home embodies all I prize;
Home, home, place so blest;
I have come to find sweet rest!

LILLIAN STILES WEBSTER.

by thirty-one inches wide is needed for each; also four circles of ticking, nine and a half inches in diameter—two for each end.

Having prepared these pieces, tack one end of the twenty-eight inch piece to the under edge of the vertical "head-piece," carry it over both head-pieces and tack the other end to the same piece, lapping half an inch on to the board with each end. (A little cutting out will be needed to get by the post, but this can be left until the filling is partly in place.)

Now put in one circular end piece of ticking, tacking it where it goes across the post, on the inside of the material, and stitching to the edge of the large piece of ticking with a standing seam, leave a few inches open at the top.

Now fill the bolster with "excelsior" of a fine grade, proceeding carefully so as to round out the ticking uniformly.

When the bolster has assumed its shape, cut the edges of the ticking, as necessary, to fit round the posts, and tack to the posts. Fill the bolster as full and hard as possible, taking care to keep it round and smooth; inequalities may be reduced with the needle as in case of the mattress.

Put on the second circular "cap" in the same way as the first, all both with excelsior and stuff up the openings; the ends can be made firmer by stitching in the same ways as directed for the edge of the mattress.

The edge-seam should now be finished with a binding of mattress tape.

MONEY

WHEN

BUYING

MEDICINES.

Everything retailed at wholesale price. Call at

JACOBS' PHARMACY,

Corner Marietta and Peachtree Streets.

Order what you want by express. Charges an usually 25c on each five pounds.

ALL

PATENT

AT CUT PRICES

DON'T FORGET.

MEDICINES

No matter where made, we have the genuine ways on hand at Cut Prices.

FOR INSTANCE

INFANT FOODS.

Fairchild's Peptogenic.....41 and 77c
Horlick's Malted Milk.....40 and 75c
Horlick's Malted Milk, hospital size.....\$3.25
Lactated (Wells, Richardson & Co.).....90c and \$1
Mellin's Food.....19, 28 and 75c
Murdock's.....37 and 50c
Nestle's.....40c can, \$4.50 dozen
Wagner's.....27, 48, 58 and \$1.25

REMEDIES.

CATHARTIC.

Dalby's.....10c
Dewee's.....10c
Jaynes' Balsam.....25 and 40c
Pitts.....25c
Castoria.....25c

CANDY.

Bull's Worm.....10c
Brown's Vermifuge.....10c
Head Shot Worm.....10c
Harter's Vermifuge.....10c
Holloway's Worm.....10c
Holloway's Worm.....10c
Mrs. Winslow's Worm.....10c

JACOBS' BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.

For children while cutting teeth. An old and well-tried remedy. This preparation has been used by thousands of mothers for children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gum, allays white teething with perfect success. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels and makes the process of teething easy.

SOOTHING SYRUPS:

Ackers'.....10c
Jacobs'.....10c
Harter's.....10c
Winslow's.....10c
Bumstead's Syrup.....10c

NURSING FLASKS, NURSERS AND NIPPLES.

6 oz. Baltimore style with graded measure.....8c
12 to 16 oz. Baltimore style with graded measure.....10c
Pearles, complete, with brush and feeder.....22c
Acme, complete with bottle and brush.....20c
Davidson's black or white nipples.....40c
Goodyear's white or black nipples.....25c
Tyrian common sense nipples.....40c
Maw's white or black nipples.....40c

Everything Retailed at

THE CONSTITUTION

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY

The Daily, per year..... \$ 6.00
The Sunday (30 to 36 Pages)..... 8.00
The Weekly, per year (12 Pages)..... 1.00
All editions sent Postpaid to any address.
At the reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Contributors must keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will do so under no circumstances, unless accompanied by return postage.

NICHOLS & HOLLADAY,
Eastern Advertising Agents,
Address, CONSTITUTION BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

12 CENTS PER WEEK

For THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for THE DAILY and SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or 75 cents per calendar month, delivered to any address by carrier, in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

Where to Find The Constitution.
THE CONSTITUTION can be found on sale at follows:
New York—Brentano's, No. 5 Union Square.
Cincinnati—J. R. Hawley, 163 Vine Street.
Washington—Metropolitan.
Paris—Anglo-American Reading Rooms, Chancery.
Atlanta and Rue Meyerbeer.

ATLANTA, GA., June 5, 1902.

Southern Railroad Properties.

The visit of Mr. Samuel Spencer to the south at this time, and on his present mission, is one of very great importance, not only to the railroads he is inspecting, but to the south.

Mr. Spencer represents the house of Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New York, one of the strongest banking houses in America. The reputation of this house for honest and fair dealing is known all over the world. They have never had much to do with railroads in the south, and they never had a better opportunity in any country than they will have soon to show their financial skill in the proposed reorganization of the Terminal system. Especially is the field an inviting one for their skill in Georgia. We are confronted today with the fact that thirteen of the railroads in Georgia are in the hands of receivers. Railroads that have been working together as clashing and lawing and filing bills and counter bills, and revenues that ought to go to improve these railroads and pay dividends on stocks are being used to pay fees and court costs. We regret to have to state these facts, but everybody knows them, not only in Georgia but elsewhere, and our people are not altogether blameless for this state of affairs.

Mr. Spencer states a fact, that all sensible people must admit, "that a railroad that is financially strong can help a country, but a railroad that is financially weak must get its strength out of the country through which it runs, and therefore cannot help much when it is needing help all the time." A railroad that is needing help all the time is certainly not in a condition to do much good to any country, and it seems from the situation today in Georgia that a large majority of our roads are in that condition.

It is a great complaint to Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. that the security holders of the Terminal system should voluntarily offer to turn over their property to them for reorganization. No part of the map of the United States is covered with a more valuable system for future development. The main stem and its branches, from the Potomac to the Mississippi, are the natural route for two-thirds of the cotton crop, and all the rice and sugar produced in the United States. It taps every iron and coal mine in the south of any importance. All the yellow pine lumber and naval stores from the south that are transported east or west or to the interior can find no cheaper nor better route than this system furnishes. Nothing will help us to develop all these industries more than a strong, well-organized system of railroads that will be used for legitimate railroad business and not for purely speculative purposes.

We believe that if Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. conclude to take hold of this system that it will be reorganized and put on a strong financial basis, and we are sure this is all that is needed to make it one of the best paying systems in the country; and when this is done every property holder in the south will get as much indirect benefit as the stockholder gets direct benefit in dividends, and hundreds of places and people will receive far more benefit than the stockholders.

We are satisfied that we can say for the conservative people of Georgia that Mr. Spencer can convey to his house their thanks for the interest, they have shown in sending him to inspect the lines of railroads composing this system, and that if after he reports, they conclude to undertake the reorganization they will have our hearty co-operation and assistance to make their plans successful. We deem the mission of Mr. Spencer of as much or more importance to the south than it will be to the Terminal property. Some one will run the railroads composing this system, whether it is run to help us or to hurt us, but what the south needs is that this great system shall be operated by strong men, so it will pay and help as build up the south. Men who put their money in one thing that pays in the south will be very apt to invest a part of their earnings in other property. If the reorganization of this system is undertaken by Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., we have but little doubt that it will be successful, and when it is, it will inspire hundreds and thousands of languishing enterprises with confidence, and hasten the time, which we are sure will come, when the south will be the richest and best part of this union.

A Cloud of Predictions.

The air is thick with predictions. Do you want to know who will be the presidential nominees? On the republican side Dewey, Shepard and others say that Harrison has the inside track, with a majority of the delegates, and some say that

he already has 600. But Platt, Quay, Clarkson and their crowd say that Blaine is the coming man, and they claim for him 600 delegates at present. Whitelaw Reid and other favored office holders predict Harrison's nomination on the first ballot, while some very shrewd politicians declare that Blaine will be nominated on the first ballot. Among the democrats the prophets are by no means reticent. It is positively declared that Cleveland must necessarily be the nominee, and that he will carry New York. On the other hand it is just as positively stated that Cleveland cannot carry New York and that, after due consultation at Chicago, another man will be nominated.

All these prophets claim that they know whereof they speak, and their facts and figures are apparently unanswerable. It is plain that somebody will be disappointed, and it is to be feared that a good many people who can ill afford it are going to lose money staked upon the windy predictions of some of these boomers. The prophets out of a big figure now, but after the result at Minneapolis and at Chicago about half of them will find it necessary to explain how certain entirely unexpected developments caused their calculations to go wrong.

It is easy to make a prediction; to make it pan out is another matter.

New Men and New Conditions.

A recent writer calls attention to the decline in popularity of certain authors, who, a generation ago, were widely read throughout the English-speaking world.

The point is made that, while this is a reading age, people find their time fully employed in keeping up with current literature and in reading up on special subjects. The rapid multiplication of books makes it impossible to read everything, and a generation hence many of the great writers of today will be practically forgotten.

The endless procession of new men and new conditions will march rough-shod over much that we have fondly predicted would be immortal. Let us leave forward with such a tremendous impetus that we have no time to spend on ancient history. With the future transforming itself into the present, we are too busy to think of the past. When people are impelled forward by the mighty forces of steam and electricity they cannot think and act with the deliberation of their old stagecoach days.

"He is dead," is the flippant comment of the average youngster, when a great name or a great example of the past is referred to. The idea of these new men is that new conditions require new wisdom and new methods. And yet they run the risk of going too far in their idolatry of the new and their contempt for the old. They will find that, despite what we call progress, human nature is always the same. Notwithstanding our advanced civilization, history is always repeating itself. We may outgrow many things, but we cannot outgrow the eternal laws revealed to us in the Book of Books. New conditions will not render useless fundamental economic principles, and they will not dissolve the bonds nor set aside the obligations of society.

We are heedless, indeed, when we set the down into the conviction that we are forever done with old problems and conditions. We cannot entirely cut loose from the past, and the man who is most familiar with its wisdom, its history, its literature, its great minds and great deeds, is best equipped for the present and the future. Everything that is new springs out of or rests upon the old. Let us not be too ready, then, to cast aside the books of the past. They were beacon lights in their day, and we still need their illumination. No greater mistake can be made than to accept a book because it is new or reject it because it is old.

A Typical Republican Statesman.

The republican and goldbug papers are making a great to-do over John Sherman's recent speech in the senate against the free coinage of silver. We shall examine the speech more at length hereafter, but just now there is one feature of it more interesting than the others. The organs of Wall street declare that the senator disposed of the charge that the demonetization of silver in 1873 was secured surreptitiously and treacherously. This declaration was interesting for the reason that if John Sherman made any serious effort to explain away the charge, he would have to give the lie to some very distinguished men, some of them his friends and colleagues.

But we look in vain in Mr. Sherman's speech for any explanation that explains. He tells us that the demonetization act of 1873 (he calls it "the coinage act") was "a large bill, unpleasant to handle." He "looked it over carefully, scrutinized it, and found it to be a good bill." Then, after tumbling around the subject, he comes as close to the point as his methods will permit. He says: "In that bill the dollar was dropped in the coinage. There was substituted for it a dollar called the trade dollar, upon the representations and upon the petitions of the legislature of California."

Right here Sherman shines at his best. He is seeking to deceive, he is trying to create a false impression. He is not talking for the senate. He is flaying the truth with a falsehood in order to deceive the honest voters of the country. He declares in effect that the legislature of California petitioned for the demonetization of the standard dollar, but he has so framed his declaration that he can easily sneak out of the lie when he is confronted with the facts.

At this point Senator Stewart remarked: "Mr. President, if it will not interrupt the senator I should like to ask a question."

But Sherman knows what is coming. "I would rather not now; I will at some other time." The legislature of California petitioned for the coinage of a trade dollar to be employed in transactions with Chinamen, but did not petition for the demonetization of silver. That was the work of Ernest Seyd, the agent of the Bank of England, and John Sherman, chairman of the finance committee.

expressed the views of members in both houses. We have the record before us. On the 30th of March, 1876, Senator Conkling, referring to some remarks by Senator Bogy asked the question: "Is it true that there is now by law no American dollar?" Here is the reply that John Sherman, chairman of the finance committee, made. We commend it to the careful attention of the reader: "I will answer the senator from New York, that since 1853 the use of the silver whole dollar has been discontinued, and none has been issued. That has been so since 1853."

But Mr. Conkling pressed his question. He insisted on knowing if it was really true that there was now by law no American dollar, and if there was power to issue it. Mark John Sherman's reply: "There is no power and has been none." Senator Bogy tried to correct him by saying that "the power to issue existed from 1853 to 1873."

Continuing, John Sherman said: "There has been no silver dollar issued since 1853, and my impression is that the law of 1853 did not confer the power, but the law of 1873 cut off the power, in my judgment, if it existed." These "ifs" it will be observed, stick out conspicuously. Mr. Sherman seems to be in doubt, although he is chairman of the finance committee. His ignorance was the merest subterfuge. He knew all about it; he knew as much as Ernest Seyd, the agent of the Bank of England, who, as Mr. Hooper said in the house when the demonetization bill was first brought forward, "has furnished many valuable suggestions which have been incorporated in this bill." The fact is that from 1871 to 1873 nearly three million standard silver dollars were coined at our mints.

Did John Sherman know this, or was he, as chairman of the senate finance committee, ignorant of the fact?

We have just seen that, in Sherman's judgment, the law of 1873 cut off the power to issue the silver dollar, if any such law existed. He made this delivery on the 30th of March, 1876. On the 25th of April, twenty-six days afterwards, he made this remarkable declaration: "The act of 1873 did not in the slightest degree demonetize silver." * * * The right to coin the silver dollar, which is now proposed to be authorized again, has always existed in this country; has never been taken away. It is the legal tender dollar of today, and the silver dollars that are now outstanding that are a legal tender for all amounts unless the legal tender has been taken away by the revised statutes. * * * The act of 1873 simply leaves the old dollar where the law of 1853 left it. It says nothing about it."

In his speech delivered the other day, Sherman, referring to the surreptitious passage of the demonetization act, says it was passed without any objection from the representatives of the country. "It is sometimes said," he exclaims, "that they did not know the silver dollar was dropped. Whose fault was that? Anybody who would read the bill would see it."

Now compare this utterance with the declarations made by John Sherman in 1876, which we have quoted, and you have as complete a history of this arrant hypocrite—this shuffling and sneaking politician—as could be put on paper. This is the great republican statesman and financier!

Among the Pines.

In a paper read before the North Carolina medical convention, Dr. S. S. Satchwell said a good word for the pine barrens of his state.

According to Dr. Satchwell, the pine forest regions are exempt from malaria, consumption and fever. They do not produce consumption, diphtheria or diseases of any class due to bacterial infection. He, moreover, states that in the pine belt in surgical operations there is no danger of septic poisoning, gangrene and erysipelas in wounds.

A section so favored should attract settlers, and immigrants seeking homes in the south would do well to investigate the advantages of the pine barrens.

The Grain Gamblers.

The partially successful effort of the grain gamblers in Chicago to corner corn, the other day, recalls their more disastrous work in the past, and warns us to expect similar mischief in the future.

In one of his memorable speeches Henry Grady denounced this species of gambling with all the emphasis of which he was capable. He drew a striking contrast between the millionaire with a \$3,000,000 home, giving a breakfast that cost \$5,000, and the millions living in huts and dining on crusts—the man with his income of \$20,000,000 and his unemployed workingmen with his children crying for bread—the plutocrat able to buy a sovereign state at its taxbook value and the impoverished toiler. He said:

But the abuse of this amazing power of consolidated wealth is its bitterest result and its pressing danger. When the agent of a dozen men who have captured and control an article of prime necessity meets the representatives of a million farmers, the sovereign with no more moral right to the sovereign state than his taxbook value and the impoverished toiler. He said:

We have read of the robber barons of the Rhine who, from their castles sent a shot across the bow of every passing craft, and descending as hawks from the crags, tore and robbed and plundered the voyagers until their goods were glutted with the goods of the victims spent. Shall this shame of Europe, against which the world revolted—shall it be repeated in this free country? And yet, when a syndicate or a trust can arbitrarily add 25 per cent to the cost of a single article of common use, and safely gather tribute from the people until from its surplus it could buy every castle on the Rhine, or require every baron's debarchery from its kitchen account—where is the difference, save that the castle is changed to a broker's office, and the picturesque river to the teeming streets and the broad fields of this government of the people, by the people, and for the people? I do not overstate the case. Economists have held that wheat, grown everywhere, could never be cornered by capital. And yet one man in Chicago tied the wheat crop in his hands, and held it until a serving woman in my city, working for 50 cents a week, had to pay him 20 cents tax on the sack of flour she bore home in her famished hands. Three men held the cotton

crop until the English spindles were stopped and the lights went out in 3,000,000 English homes. Last summer one man cornered pork until he has levied a tax of \$3 per barrel on every consumer, and pocketed a profit of millions. The czar of Russia would not have dared to do these things. And yet they are no secrets in the free government of ours! They are known of all men, and, my countrymen, no argument can fatter them, and no plea excuse them, when they fall on the men who suffer, who hunger, who lounge at their work, and who cannot find food for their wives with which to feed the infants that hang famishing at their breasts.

That lurid picture is at once a chronicle and a prophecy. The grain gamblers who so narrowly missed success, last Tuesday, have their place in it.

What shall we do about it? This question must be answered. If we do not crush the gamblers in corn, wheat, pork and cotton, they will crush the people.

We must have the Hatch bill or a similar bill enacted into a law, and make this speculative gambling a thing of the past. When gamblers play tricks with the crops they are looting the pockets of the masses. They are breeding famine and violence. They are public enemies, and the people in self-defense will clamor for their suppression until the government takes decisive and final action. The law must abolish the occupation of these gamblers in food and cotton.

Blaine Resigns from the Cabinet.

The announcement from Washington that Mr. Blaine resigned his place in Harrison's cabinet yesterday at noon gives a new and unexpected turn to the political kaleidoscope.

The latest rumor in Washington up to the moment when Mr. Blaine sent in his resignation, was to the effect that if the Maine statesman had not, by last night, written a letter again declining the nomination, Mr. Harrison would recognize that he was a candidate and magnanimously withdraw from the contest.

This story, which purported to come from a close friend of the president, went on to say that Mr. Blaine's refusal to accept the nomination four years ago gave Mr. Harrison the presidency, and the latter is not now disposed to stand in the way of Mr. Blaine's ambition and the wishes of the republican party.

Instead of writing another letter of declination, Mr. Blaine yesterday sent in his resignation. This action amounts to a declaration that he will not only accept if he is nominated, but that he is a candidate for the nomination. This resignation is a signal to Mr. Blaine's friends that he is in the race, and it is in the nature of an announcement to the republican party that he is ready to assume the leadership.

A great many plans and projects will be upset, the Blaine boom will take on huge proportions, and the enthusiasm of the party will be turned loose. Up to this time, the Harrison following has been strong and confident. In the absence of further sign from Mr. Blaine he would have been nominated. But the resignation removes all doubt about Mr. Blaine's position. He is a candidate, and he will be recognized as such by the republican delegates.

If the white house rumor to which we have referred be true Mr. Harrison will not be a candidate, but will retire in favor of the man who made him president four years ago, and who has given his administration all the dignity and popularity that it has had.

Harrison may be nominated, or Blaine may be put up; but the fact remains that the democrats, in order to win, will have to carry New York.

The Chicago convention will sit on the Syracuse delegates, but Uncle Grace has carried his point anyhow. He has not only a competing delegation, but competing organization. The Chicago convention cannot sit on Uncle Grace.

Uncle Pulitzer's New York World is now mourning over the Syracuse convention. Uncle Pulitzer is fickle. He started the row by firing off his "Don't" gun.

Some of our democratic friends are trying to dodge the Syracuse convention. It is too late. The convention will have very bad results; but the inevitable must be accepted. We must carry New York in spite of the fools and mugs.

Mr. Blaine's resignation will create an uncomfortable large hole in the cabinet.

William R. Grace is a republican in business and a democrat for pleasure. He will win great distinction if he can succeed in turning the electoral vote of New York state over to the republicans.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Two very handsome pamphlets printed at the Constitution job office are the "Third Annual Catalogue and Announcement of the Agnes Scott Institute for Women," and the "Dedication Exercises" of the same on November 12, 1891. Parents and others interested in educational affairs should send for these publications. The progress of the Agnes Scott Institute has been almost phenomenal, and under the able management of its trustees and faculty its patronage comes from many states, as well as from the vicinity, and bids fair to make the school in a short time a more important educational factor than its founders dreamed of when they established it.

According to The Boston Advertiser there is a powerful movement on foot in New Orleans to license gambling places. The police authorities own up to their inability to suppress these institutions, and so the adoption of a high license system is proposed, with a fee of \$2,400 a year, the mayor to be the sole judge as to whether a gambling house shall be permitted to do business. The money is to go to the Charity hospital, which has hitherto been largely supported by the license paid by the lottery company. As the latter is soon to go out of business, this looks like a scheme to supply its place, and still relieve the local talent of their loose change.

The town liquor agency at Waterville, Me., has on hand the following: Five barrels of rum, one barrel gin and seven barrels whiskey and thirty-nine gallons reserved whiskey, twenty-seven gallons rye whiskey, seven gallons sherry, seven gallons old molasses rum, sixteen gallons gin, thirty gallons Pepper whiskey, twenty-five gallons cognac, nineteen gallons catnip, forty-one gallons port, twenty-five gallons alcohol, nine gallons white port wine, twenty gallons California wine, eighteen gallons old Bourbon whiskey, thirty-nine bottles Bass's ale, sixteen of London port, forty-five quarts Angelica, twenty-five quarts Hennessy brandy, twenty quarts Old Crow whiskey, fifteen quarts Spring Hill whiskey, thirty-three quarts Blue Seal whiskey, thirty-six quarts Sunny Side whiskey, fourteen quarts old Madeira, eighteen quarts St. Julian, forty quarts cherry rum, thirty-four quarts California port, six quarts old Medford rum, ten quarts old rye whiskey, thirty-one quarts old London port, twelve quarts gin, two gallons cherry rum, one and one-half gallons cherry juice. When little towns in a prohibition state carry such a load on the sack of flour she bore home in her famished hands. Three men held the cotton

keys and a goat, was murdered near Batthi, the whole troupe, with the exception of the old monkey, sharing the fate of their master. The monkey ran up a tree and there watched the assassin bury the showman, the goat and the other monkeys. When the awful deed, this intelligent "missing link" ran off to get the "patel" of the nearest village know what had happened. By screams, yells and gestures the monkey made the officer understand that something was wrong. The "patel" followed the monkey's lead to the scene of the tragedy, and it is now being kept for the identification of the assassin.

The curious plan of detection reminds one of the time-honored story of the dog of Montargia. The people of India, it may be observed, have great faith in the detective instinct of monkeys.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

A Little Book.

A little book, with here and there a leaf turned at some tender passage; how it seems to speak to me—to fill my soul with dreams Sweet as first love, and beautiful, though brief! Here was her glory; on this page her grief—For tears have stained it; here the sunlight streams, And there the stars withheld from her bright beams And sorrow sought her white soul like a thief! And here her name, and as I breathe the sweet, Soft syllables, a presence in the room Sheds a rare radiance; but I may not look: The yellowed leaves are fluttering at my feet; The light is gone, and I—lost in the gloom, Weep like a woman over this little book!

FRANK L. STANTON.

In the Magazine Office.

Assistant—I'm sorry to say, sir, that another genuine poem got in by mistake this month.

Magazine Editor—Heavens! You're mad to say! Any news from our readers?

Assistant—One sudden death, and six prostrated by the shock.

After awhile the newspapers will locate Samuel Whitman and permanently place him in an editorial chair; and when they do, we shall insist that he be held down with ton weights and be made to sign a bond that he will not edit more than three papers, in any locality, as a time various announcements place him in charge of six thriving newspapers at this writing.

To Him Who Waits.

Reader (to editor)—Here's a fine article on spiritualism.

Editor (magazine)—Accept it, but hold it till the author dies; then send him a check on publication.

We observe numerous poems drifting around the country signed by Charles Kelley Shetterly. If they are like the poems submitted to this office by Mr. Shetterly, a dozen angry authors must be on his trail. Mr. Shetterly has sent us some beautiful poems written by Atlanta authors and published in The Constitution when he was in knee-breeches.

Then He Struck It.

He fell in all he undertook, Fell dis—scoured by the wise; But made a fortune with his book: "The Way for Men to Rise."

The Billville Banner.

We have been busy delivering commencement addresses this week. All the schools closed when they saw us coming.

We have just returned from a trip to the seashore, where we had a splendid time. Hotels don't hurt us. We cooked our own meals on the beach, slept in a hammock in the open air, swam from Cumberland to Brunswick, and rode home behind a freight train.

The governor has appointed us judge of the county court, and since our administration opened we have cleared the docket. We sentenced one man to life imprisonment, divorced six women, married one of them and raised our own salary 50 per cent.

We have placed this motto over our court door: "Fiat justitia ruat cælum," which, being interpreted, means, "Let the judge prosper, though the rum gives out and the ceiling falls." We inherited Latin from our grandfathers.

Six babies have been named after us and are all doing well. Think of six Bills on the first of a month!

We see by the market reports that there has been a great fall in corn. Bye, however, it holds its own and goes straight to the spot.

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

The democratic senatorial executive committee of the thirty-fourth senatorial district and the county executive committee of De Kalb, are called to meet at Decatur, Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Things look brighter in Tallahassee now. The third party is weakening, and the democrats are more numerous and more hopeful. The Crawfordville Democrat says:

"Until last Saturday we believed that the democratic party was stronger than the republican party. Here last Saturday changed the face of things, and now we believe that when election day comes the republican county will prove itself the best known for her own interests and will give J. C. C. Black a handsome majority."

The Cherokee Advance says that the man whom the democrats will nominate next Tuesday for representative of Cherokee will be the son of the best men in the county and a man in whom the people can and do place the utmost confidence and esteem, a man of integrity, honesty and ability, and a man, too, who will carry the democratic banner to victory in his triumphant election next October.

The Oglethorpe Echo says that though he has not formally announced, Mr. B. E. Williams has given his friends to understand that he will be a candidate for representative from Oglethorpe.

Mr. John W. Jarrell, though not altogether decidedly a candidate yet, will also be in the race so his friends are convinced. Mr. C. A. Stevens has the matter of becoming a candidate seriously under consideration and it is thought he will decide to enter the race. These, with the present incumbents, who will probably reëlect, give the people an excellent lot of timber from which to select their legislators.

The Eastman Times-Journal presents this week the case of Messrs. W. W. Ashburn, C. J. Jones, Hamilton Clarke and Elias Herr, men announcing their candidacy for legislative honors. Our contemporary says that they are all good democrats.

Hon. J. P. Walker, of Webster, and state senator from the twelfth district, was in Americus Saturday. Said he: "There's a mighty little bit of party in our district, and I can't think there will be any serious split in the party. The democratic party can't afford to split on anything."

Coweta has four candidates for state senator. It is Coweta's time under the rotation system to furnish the senator for the district composed of the counties of Meriwether, Coweta, Campbell and Douglas. The Meriwether Vindicator hopes Coweta will select a man all the counties can vote for.

A Costly Telegram.

"I have heard of lots of funny telegraph mistakes," said an operator the other day, "but never laughed so heartily as over one that I received yesterday."

I was holding down the summit office in the Sierra Nevada mountains and a message came to me:

"Have 100 gallons of coffee ready for us, 'Good heavens! We were in a quandary. How were we to get 100 gallons of coffee in a few hours? Well, all set to work. Every grain of coffee that was procurable was obtained and ground up. Every tin of that could hold coffee was pressed into service. Fats, pans, teacups, basins, jugs, were in requisition."

"The train came along, and I, proud of my promptness and ability to execute so large an order, rushed up to the commanding officer and said, cheerily: 'I have got your 100 gallons of coffee all right, colonel!'"

"Who ordered 100 gallons?" replied the colonel.

onal haughtily. "You did." To the deuce! I only ordered ten gallons. What in thunder shall I do with 90 gallons? don't care what you do with it. You have got to pay for it. The colonel swore, and so did I. "Do you suppose that we have neighborhood just for the fun of the thing? There's your dispatch—100 gallons. I paid for 100 gallons and got presented with it; but it was a hot discussion while it lasted, but it was nothing to my chagrin. I that I was called a blockhead."

The Flight of the Factions.

From The Washington Post.

Men of sense and sobriety all over the United States are beginning to wonder at the strangeness of a situation which has driven republicans and democrats alike into rival camps, fighting noisy and rancorous battles over Harrison and Blaine upon the one hand and Cleveland and Hill upon the other, as though this solitary quartet composed the sum total of statesmanship, merit and presidential ability.

By its mild and safe, peace, principle and sound policies are ruthlessly shored aside the personal preferences of intriguing partisans and place-hunters set up as the all-ball to be contended for.

Is it possible that the republican party, the grand old party, as it was once called, has become so short of its grandeur and so commensurate by the decrepitude of age that it has no other recourse than to fight over the present occupant of the white house and the present head of the state department?

Is this time-honored organization reduced to such deplorable straits that its struggle for existence has to be fought out, over these two men, as their forlorn hope?

And how with the great democratic party—the party of Jefferson, of Jackson, of Tyler! Have its fortunes fallen to such a depth of desperation that it must wreck itself into there be left of it upon the absurd and senseless theory that there are but two men competent to bear its standard in a national campaign and that the fight over Cleveland and Hill is preferable to harmony over somebody else?

Verily, the politics of the country have reached an infernal condition if these be the only alternatives. There is not a state in the union—there is scarcely a county in which may not be found men worthy of the highest place in the people's gift and able to discharge its duties courageously, honestly and with the best of motives.

Either party. This is peculiarly the land of enlightenment and education, of patriotism and knowledge of public affairs, and nothing could be more inane than the spirit of faction, the narrow dogmatic choice of great national conventions to two candidates, neither of whom can be nominated without a vindictive conflict, of which the glory wounds will be slow, if not impossible, to heal.

The people have but small voices in this matter, but they naturally want to know why it is that the politicians, having it in their power to reach desired results by wise and harmonious councils, choose rather to fight their way to a nomination through bloody angles and over the bodies of their own dead.

Care for Children.

Myron W. Reed.

A few days ago, up in Wyoming, was hanged a boy, aged seventeen. He was fifteen when he did the deed. That was the product of a mother's neglect. He was fatherless, motherless, and the only attention he had was when he was arrested, convicted and hanged. It cost the state more to try him and kill him than it would have cost to take care of him and send him to school.

A boy can't live on dime novels and no antidote of human care and kindness. The savage in him had been fed and grown. The good in him had been starved. He was much too dumb. We must try our best to save our forsaken children. This boy had no fair chance.

A board of children's guardians is doing excellent work in Indiana. When father and mother murder a child, the grand jury takes him up and not to the gallows. Human care and invention are very low when the only thing you can do with a boy is to kill him. A good man is a product, a result. Sudden death is a harvest. The sparrow of Paris' streets, Gavroche, the scrawny of the barricade. He died, shot, stinging his lips broken, long liberty. But inquire into the history of the wail, and he has been a boy all along—an unobserved hero, sharing his crust and his shelter.

Ingersoll on Literature.

From The New York World.

"When you read Shakespeare and find something new your mind is falling," says the great G. Ingersoll. According to this dictum what a massive mind Ingersoll must have! "Pope Robt" delivered himself of some interesting opinions about literature during a chat with a Kansas City reporter the other day. The great poet, long buried, came to life again. He, "a Whitman's poem on the death of Lincoln, entitled 'When Lilacs Last in the Door-yard Bloomed.' The greatest novel in our language, and a great one, the greatest in our language, is Dickens' 'The Tale of Two Cities.' Hawthorne was a great writer, but his style is a little monotonous. Edgar Poe was a great poet; his 'Magic Flower' is as beautiful as anything Tennyson has ever written."

Mr. Ingersoll is a great writer, but his style is a little monotonous. Edgar Poe was a great poet; his 'Magic Flower' is as beautiful as anything Tennyson has ever written."

Mr. Ingersoll is a great writer, but

FIGHTING THE R. & D.

The Central Asks That a Receiver Be Appointed, AND PUTS IN A LARGE CLAIM

Samuel Spencer and President Oakman Hear the News.

BOTH DISCUSS THE SITUATION

They Say That the South Needs a Great Railway System with Good Credit.

President Comer, of the Central, wants a receiver appointed for the Richmond and Danville.

He has put in a claim for the Central against the Richmond and Danville for \$2,500,000, in round figures, and asks Judge Pardee and Judge Speer to appoint a receiver.

The petition was presented to Judge Speer on Thursday. Yesterday he granted an order requiring the Danville to show cause on June 17th why a receiver should not be appointed and an injunction granted, restraining the Danville from parting with its property and doing certain other things.

Service was made on the Richmond and Danville's agent at Augusta, that being the only point in Judge Speer's district where the Danville has a representative.

The news of this step on the Central's part reached Atlanta just about an hour before President W. G. Oakman, of the Terminal, the Danville, the East Tennessee, and Mr. Sam Spencer, Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s agent, arrived. These gentlemen are on a trip of inspection over the Terminal's properties. Upon Mr. Spencer's report depends the action of the great banking house which he represents in regard to undertaking the reorganization of the Terminal system's finances.

Mr. Spencer said that he was not concerned in the Central and had no opinion to express about its latest move further than that it need not necessarily interfere with any plan for the reorganization of the Terminal. He did have something interesting to say about his trip and the railroad situation.

President Oakman, who is very able, shrewd and quick, was not a bit excited by the news which he received as he stepped from the train and later in the afternoon he discussed the matter coolly and made some incisive comments thereon.

As stated above, the Central's petition for an injunction and receiver is based on a claim against the Danville for a large sum, \$2,500,000. This claim is made up of a number of items, money and material found by the Danville when it began operating the Central, an alleged claim for damages over operating expenses and fixed charges, the payment by the Central of indebtedness contracted by the Danville and the alleged deterioration of the Central's property by the lessee company. The petition makes interesting reading and is published below in full.

Spencer and Oakman Arrive.
Mr. Spencer and President Oakman arrived at 3:40 o'clock p. m. They traveled in a private car which was attached to the Chattanooga, Georgia, and Hudson of the East Tennessee, accompanied them. Captain W. H. Green, general manager of the Danville, and Mr. J. M. Hudson, an agent of the Danville, were also on the train to meet them. Several other gentlemen who happened to be passing stopped to speak. Ex-Mayor Tom Glenn, a well-known citizen of the city, came in from New York a few minutes later and he and Captain E. P. Howell stopped for a chat with Mr. Spencer. Mr. Spencer was in the train for the first time in twenty years.

Mr. Spencer upon whom all eyes are turned just now is a native Georgian. Columbus is his home. He graduated at the University of Georgia and went from there to the University of Virginia. He entered railroading in Georgia and rose rapidly. He was vice president of the Baltimore and Ohio for some years and of late has been the railroad expert for small physical.

Mr. Spencer is a man of keen eyes and a fine head. As he was going over to Columbus to spend today and only had an hour to spare, he stands high in the railroad world as an accurate judge of a property's physical condition and its earning capacity. He seems to do it by intuition, so rapidly that he grasps the conditions and so accurately does he reach conclusions. When he submits his report to Drexel, Morgan & Co., that house will decide whether or not to assume the task of reorganizing the finances of the Terminal, the Danville, the East Tennessee, the Queen and Crescent and the Georgia Pacific.

If the firm does go into the work the plan will be drawn upon Mr. Spencer's report. To a Constitution reporter Mr. Spencer explained his trip and the situation as he has found it so far as he has gone.

Mr. Spencer Interviewed.
"Drexel, Morgan & Co. have only agreed as yet to look into the matter of the Richmond Terminal's properties, both financial and physical," said he, "with the view of undertaking the reorganization if the situation, as the developed by the examination, proves to be feasible. A decision can not be reached until after my return to New York next Monday."

"What are the relations of the old managers to Drexel, Morgan & Co., Mr. Spencer?"
"Drexel, Morgan & Co. have no relations of any kind with them. We have nothing to do with the past in reaching our conclusions, nor in the work if we undertake the reorganization. We rank at the problem as it is. We will undertake it only on the basis of absolute control, the time being, representing not any old faction or party, but the security holders alone and as a whole. Our views of financial and methods of management are too widely different from any which have heretofore obtained in connection with these properties previously in control."

"We must do work our way, looking to soundness and permanency for the future, or we will not do it at all. This is the real interest of the security holders and of the section of country served by this important system of railway, and we have nothing to do with the matter on any other basis."

The Georgia Pacific, accompanied by Mr. Oakman, Captain Green and Mr. Hudson. He will make a trip over the Memphis and Charleston on Tuesday, over the Alabama and Great Southern on Wednesday, over the Alabama division of the East Tennessee and back into Atlanta on Thursday, to Brunswick on Friday and back to Atlanta on Saturday.

"I will start over the Richmond and Danville system and will require three or four days to inspect the Atlanta and Charlotte, the Air-Line and the roads in North and South Carolina."

The Central Is Not Included.
"Will you go over the Central of Georgia?"

"No sir. The Central will not be considered by us at all; there is too much confusion there for any one to investigate. When a railroad gets square down to bottom among its stockholders it is not an inviting field for investors of any kind, certainly not the kind my house represents."

"I am well acquainted with the geographical situation of the railroads of the south and with the physical condition of many of them, and I know the needs of the south for railroads that are in strong hands. A railroad that is financially strong can help the country, and the Central is financially weak must get its strength out of a very try through which it runs, and therefore cannot help much, when it is needing help all the time."

Mr. Oakman's Comments.
Mr. Oakman was seen at Captain Green's office in the Kiser building. He has no superior as a railroad manager in this country. His experience is wide. He is a master not only in his acquaintance with the operating of a great system, but in financial matters. He has been in the business of the Central about six years ago, but was out once for a short time, and again during Mr. Inman's presidency when he was one of the officials of the Jersey Central. He is, however, he has been on the Danville's board of directors and he is thoroughly familiar with all the points.

The Central's application did not seem to worry him. After getting a pretty clear idea of its points he remarked that it appeared to him that the Central was being run by an autocrat against the Danville. "These legal complications are to be deplored," said he, "and in pursuing them the Central is doing itself no good. I judge that one purpose of this bill is to create a prejudice against the Richmond and Danville. We have no desire to embarrass the Central or hinder Mr. Comer in rescuing it from the receivership into which it was unfortunately plunged. The bill is a precipitate step. While not saying how this petition will be met, it is quite likely that the Danville will have sufficient bond to amply protect the Central."

"I don't see how the Central could get anything out of its claim by putting up the Central as a receiver, even if it could do so," he said. He went on to say that such action would certainly destroy the Central's hope of recovery, as the latter charges the Danville is insolvent. Instead of being indebted to the Central Mr. Oakman believes that the Central is indebted to the Danville. An injunction under the order of the court would be favored by the Danville. It has had Mr. Williams make an examination of the accounts, and Mr. Oakman says that it is an eminent and exceptional accountant. He has found that the shoe is on the other foot and nothing would come of such a finding made by an officer of its own. President Oakman said that if the Danville owes the Central anything the Central will certainly get it, and he expects the Danville to be treated the same way. He called attention to the errors in the Central's petition, but what he said on this line was confidential.

He Would Not Sell.
To learn if the Terminal has any inclination to sell the majority stock in the Central The Constitution representative asked him if the Terminal would sell its stock. He said that the Terminal would not sell its stock for the market price of the stock, say about sixty dollars a share. "That stock cost the Terminal about one hundred and ninety dollars a share in the neighborhood of eight million dollars. I don't think it cares to sell out at one-third of its value."

As his figures were nearer \$8,000,000 than \$2,500,000, he and the reporter did not strike a trade.

The fighting between the railroads injures their credit and the Central is doing itself harm, he stated in substance. The south offers an inviting field to railroads if they are not embarrassed all the time by the courts and legislatures. Railroads with good credit are great blessings to the south. The Central is not doing itself any good by its actions. It is not always going to be popular to antagonize them. Not only does it antagonize them, but it is investing in them but in other enterprises, too."

Mr. Oakman maintains that the public has protection against oppression by railroads in the state commissions and the interstate commerce commission. He is stopping at the Kimbrough house.

Mr. Calhoun's Opinion.
Mr. Pat Calhoun, who has been in Atlanta for a few days, said that he had not seen the Central's petition and did not care to express an opinion about it. Being asked if he thought the Terminal can be reorganized without going into a receivership, he answered: "The best way to do it is to get the security holders to let Drexel, Morgan & Co. go ahead. This firm has no connection with any faction in the Terminal and represents all security holders—no particular set. This house will treat all with equal fairness. The firm has the money to carry through any plan it may propose and it is confident that it will undertake the reorganization."

Below is the text of the Central's petition for an injunction and receiver for the Danville:

The Petition.
"To the Honorable the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Georgia—Northeastern Division:

"The Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, a corporation created, organized and existing by and under the laws of the state of Georgia, and a citizen of said state, having its principal office at Savannah, in said southern district, and being a resident of said southern district, brings this bill against the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, a corporation created, organized and existing by and under the laws of the state of Virginia, and a citizen of said state of Virginia, and having an office and place of business and operating a railroad at Augusta, in the northern district of Georgia, and in the northern district of Georgia, and thereupon some orator complains and says:

"I, That heretofore, to-wit on June 1st, A. D. 1891, your orator executed a certain indenture of lease of the term of ninety-nine years to the Georgia Pacific Railroad Company its various railroad and steamship lines and all property and rights connected therewith and the income from the stocks and bonds which it owned and all its property and assets of every kind, except its banking house and business at Savannah, the railroad, steamship lines and other property embraced in said lease being as follows:

any time had, or claimed, any interest therein, it being well understood throughout by all parties that the real lease was the Richmond and Danville company which immediately assumed the possession, use and operation of the leased properties and which likewise assumed all the obligations of the lease and all liabilities and duties as under said lease."

The Majority Stock.
"3. That at the time of the execution of said lease, said Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia was controlled by the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railroad Company, and was owned and controlled by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, which owned 40,000 shares, being a majority of the stock of said Central Railroad, and which also owned, practically, all of the stock of said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, and the greater part of the stock of the Georgia Pacific company. About the same time said Central Railroad Company, by the splendid condition and prospects of said Central Railroad combined for the purpose of acquiring a controlling interest therein and of perpetuating that control, and, accordingly, they purchased said 40,000 shares of stock and assigned them to said Central Railroad Company, and thus, since said time, and for several years prior to the lease, the Terminal company by its ownership of said 40,000 shares of stock controlled the Central Railroad Company, and, accordingly, they selected its president and directors, and dictating its policy. And thus, too, at the instance of said Terminal company, said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, the lease was made by said Central Railroad and Banking Company, which was in said position, and control of its railroad and other properties in said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company as aforesaid."

"4. That soon after obtaining possession of the property of said Central Railroad and Banking Company under said lease, said Richmond and Danville company erased the name of said Central Railroad Company from its books and placed thereon in large letters its own name which was in said Central Railroad Company, and the lease and called forth the protest of the president of said Central Railroad. In December, 1891, shortly before the first annual meeting of the Central Railroad Company and 3-1/2 per cent on the stock of the Central Railroad Company and 3-1/2 per cent on the stock of the Southwestern Railroad Company, guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company, and said Richmond and Danville company, through its directors, presented a bill of about \$250,000 against said Central Railroad Company, and demanded its settlement, or the surrender of securities belonging to the Central Railroad Company, and said Richmond and Danville company represented running accounts of operation and items which the Richmond and Danville, under the sixteenth article of the lease agreed to assume and pay, with the exception of an item of \$— for the Mobile and Girard extension which had been settled the month before by an offset of said Central Railroad Company. The bill admitted by the latter's auditor. Danville said 10th article, the Richmond and Danville said 10th article, a part of the bill, and to which the usual liberty of reference is prayed. This account clearly sets forth in various items constituting this indebtedness, including rental and other charges and other guaranteed charges on the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the said Central Railroad and Banking Company the sum of \$2,459,670.27. In addition to this, as the result of the operation of the Central's roads and other properties by the Richmond and Danville company, there have been a number of claims have arisen and are now unsettled for materials furnished, for damages to the Central's property, for the Central's leased roads, interest on the Central's certificates of indebtedness, interest on bonds and other indebtedness, interest on the bonds of other corporations guaranteed by the Central, the stipulated rental per cent on said Central Railroad Company's stock, and other charges provided for in said lease, and the account also shows the various credits to which said Richmond and Danville company is entitled, making the balance due and owing by said Richmond and

Now, Play Ball

Atlanta's Club Will Get Back Home Today,
After a Rather Rough Tour,
But They Will Play Twelve Games at
Baltimore and Win Most of
Them—Other Baseball News.

Manager Mackay and the boys who wear Atlanta's uniforms, will reach the city some time today. There will be no brass band attachment to the reception that will be tendered them in the stadium and in the camps of Atlanta's baseball enthusiasts.

The reason is very apparent. The boys haven't done what was expected of them upon this trip, and Atlanta comes back in the position the club held when it left. There is a tendency to get two games from every club except Mobile, winning at least seven of the twelve on the trip; but to lose two games to New Orleans and on top of that two to Memphis—that's tough, to say the least of it. There may be some hard luck in it, there may have been some rotten umpiring; but the opinion seems to be generally obtained that the greatest element contributing to this result has been the inability of our boys to play as good ball as the other fellows played. And the official scores and newspaper accounts of the games seem to bear out this opinion.

Now, it may be well enough for Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia, Louisville, Washington, St. Louis or Baltimore to be lower than fourth in the National League race—some of them, at least, are used to it; but Atlanta isn't used to that sort of thing. Everybody outside of Atlanta naturally expects the club representing this city to be number one, or next to it, and so does everybody in the city.

Atlanta has a good ball club. There are one or two weak places, perhaps, but as a whole it is the equal of any club in the league. The baseball fanatics have been doing a great deal of "cussing" during the past few days—some of them enough to demonstrate conclusively that Atlanta has a large and elegant supply of the genus crank. But that's all right; the crank is a necessary adjunct to the normal game.

There is a tendency on the part of some few of these critics to blame the manager with all the poor work and all the bad luck. That, perhaps, is natural, for he is the man who gets the greater part of the blame when the club loses and none of the credit when it wins.

To all of these critics and to all the dissatisfied, here's just one word of advice: Set steady. The boys are back home now to play twelve games. We have every right to expect that they will play good ball—will win a good majority of the games on the home grounds. They ought to do it. A few victories will land Atlanta in second place, and we have a right to expect those victories.

And then a word to the boys themselves—play ball!

How Atlanta Lost.
Memphis, Tenn., June 4.—(Special.)—Little Meany pitched a great game and the home team played in great luck, avoiding errors many times. The only play that the Atlanta threatened was a home run.

The crowd of over a thousand went wild at the great victory, and when the game was ended six or seven hundred cushions were flying about the grand stand.

Hoskins pitched for Atlanta until Field relieved him in the fourth inning. Field was effective, striking out six men, but luck was too strong in its tide towards the Memphisans. The home team was generally good, Memphis playing an unusually strong game. Arden's work at second was a feature. In the second Legg and Moss hit safely and a succession of errors followed this, but they were not costly. Folan went to first on McHenry's fumble in the first inning, and both were safe. O'Connor hit in the diamond, Atlanta reaching third with Clingman out on the play. Meany pitched to Folan, who batted too long with the bat, enabling Folan and O'Connor to score. Meany reached second and came home.

Again in the eighth Memphis scored, two runs being added on Westlake's error, O'Connor's sacrifice and Clingman's home run. In the second for Atlanta Porter and Schabel were both caught out at the plate and McHenry pitched to Folan, who batted too long with the bat, enabling Folan and O'Connor to score. Meany reached second and came home.

Memphis leaves for Chattanooga tomorrow to go on a twelve-day trip. Score by innings:

MEMPHIS. AB. R. B. SB. PO. A. E.
Folan, 2b. 4 1 0 0 3 6 1
O'Connor, 1b. 3 2 1 0 2 0 0
Meany, p. 3 2 1 2 0 2 0
Kearns, 3b. 4 1 2 0 1 10 0
Folan, cf. 4 1 0 0 0 3 0
Moss, ss. 4 1 0 0 0 3 0
Bolan, rf. 4 0 1 1 1 0 0
Adams, c. 4 0 0 0 2 1 2

Total. 30 6 7 3 27 23 2

ATLANTA. AB. R. B. SB. PO. A. E.
Lons, 1b. 4 0 0 0 1 0 0
Hill, cf. 4 0 0 0 1 0 0
Prescott, rf. 4 0 0 0 1 0 0
Porter, 1b. 3 0 0 0 0 2 0
Schabel, c. 3 0 0 0 0 2 0
Arden, 2b. 3 0 1 1 8 0 0
Westlake, ss. 3 0 0 0 1 3 0
Hoskins, 3b. 3 0 0 0 1 3 1
Hoskins, Friend, p. 3 0 0 0 1 6 0

Total. 30 0 6 5 25 17 2

Summary.—Earned runs, 6; two-base hits, Kearns; double plays—Folan and O'Connor; Moss; O'Connor hit one of two runs on balls—Memphis; 2; Atlanta, 2. Hit by ball Prescott. Struck out by Meany, 6; Adams, 6; passed balls—Adams, 2; time, 1:55. Umpire—Mr. Graves.

New Orleans Wins.
New Orleans, June 4.—(Special.)—New Orleans risked Lons and the nine gave him wonderful support, especially in the outfield, keeping down the hits in a way that gave Birmingham no chance.

New Orleans played a game of opportunity, earning enough runs to win easily. Birmingham played a good game but not good enough to offset the work of the locals, who swamped the Alabama boys from the start. Score by innings:

New Orleans. AB. R. B. SB. PO. A. E.
Birmingham. 1 0 1 0 10 0 0-3
Batteries—Lancaster and McKie, Wilder and Sweeney.

Summary.—Earned runs, 6; two-base hits, Ingram; 7; errors, New Orleans 4; Birmingham 4.

Chattanooga Defeats Montgomery.
Montgomery, Ala., June 4.—(Special.)—Chattanooga captured the last game from Montgomery today by taking advantage of rank errors made by the Montgomery team, who are probably saving themselves up to play great ball some time in the future. It was a pitcher's fight in many particulars and Keenan's mysterious delivery was more puzzling than the hitting of either Baker or Phillips and the Montgomery sluggers landed safely only one time, the single base hit being made by Herr, a man who does not rank as a slugger. Herr's delivery was not easily caught on to by the visitors and only six base hits more than one of them, only one of which was made off a single. Mr. Weir put it in the Montgomery team, the most making a number of brilliant catches of long and difficult flies, but Gies made a slight run for a liner which would have been the longest hit of the game. On the side of the home team errors by Strickney, Lanier and Land helped the visitors in their efforts to win. Chattanooga was up fortunate in the ninth inning when Strickney, Lanier and Land helped the visitors in their efforts to win. Chattanooga was up fortunate in the ninth inning when Strickney, Lanier and Land helped the visitors in their efforts to win.

Greenwood, S. C., June 4.—(Special.)—William Greene shot and killed John Sander here last night. It is said that Sander had for more than a year been in intimate with Greene's wife. He was warned many times to keep from Greene's house, but failed to do so.

A JEEK MUDDER

was called from the center field to catch and slide took his place. During the game Montgomery had errors of base hits, 1; Chattanooga, errors, 3; base hits, 6. Score by innings:

Chattanooga. AB. R. B. SB. PO. A. E.
Summary.—Earned runs, 6; two-base hits, Gies; bases on balls, Herr; 3; Keenan; 3; bases on being hit by pitched ball, Keenan; 1; struck out, Keenan, 3; Herr, 3; time of game, one hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Key. Scorer—Hannon.

BIG LEAGUE GAMES.
At Baltimore.—100000011-3. H. 8. E. 2
Chicago. 000200-7. H. 12. E. 2
Batteries—Hannigan and Robinson, Hutchison and Kitzbridge.

At New York.—002011011-6. H. 13. E. 3
Louisville. 00010001-2. H. 6. E. 4
Batteries—King and Fields, Stratton and Dwyer.

At Philadelphia.—010011000-3. H. 10. E. 3
St. Louis. 00010000-2. H. 10. E. 3
Batteries—Weyhing and Clements, Gieson and Buckley.

At Washington.—500000000-6. H. 10. E. 3
Cincinnati. 10010050-7. H. 13. E. 0
Batteries—Gast and Hilligan, Chamberlain, Mulline and Murphy.

At Brooklyn.—100101500-3. H. 13. E. 2
Cleveland. 010120000-4. H. 9. E. 4
Batteries—Fouts and Dally, Cuyper and O'Connor.

At Boston.—101200011-6. H. 10. E. 5
Pittsburgh. 000100001-2. H. 4. E. 3
Batteries—Stevens and Kelly, Woodcock and Mack.

A SUNDAY GAME.
The Y. M. C. A. Boys Play the Richmond and Danville Clubs.

A very interesting game of ball was played yesterday afternoon at Ponce de Leon springs between the Y. M. C. A. and the Richmond and Danville clubs.

The score was 9 to 1 in favor of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Richmond and Danville failed to make a run after the first inning. Murray, the pitcher for the Young Men's Christian Association, struck out sixteen men at the bat, and his playing throughout the game was admirable. The work of Purcell, Leach and Harrison was also good. It was one of the best local games of the season and was witnessed by quite a crowd of spectators.

ON THE TURF.
Morris Park Races.

Race Track, Morris Park, N. Y., June 4.—Fully 15,000 people saw Marcus Dury's chestnut colt, Tammany, by Irroquois-Tullahoma, win the Withers stakes this afternoon from Ponce de Leon. The stake was worth \$5,450 to the winner. The imported filly, Astoria, won the first race in 59 seconds, and tied the record for that distance made by Brittonia, her dam, in 1887. She was offered \$10,000 for her by several prominent turfmen, who witnessed her splendid race.

First race, five furlongs, Astoria won, Elna Rex second, Miles Standish third. Time, 0:59.

Second race, mile and a sixteenth, Rex won, Sallie McClelland second, Reckon third. Time, 1:43.

Third race, Barlow stakes, six furlongs, Freeman won, Hesperus second, Reginald third. Time, 1:12.

Fourth race, Winters stakes, one mile, Tammany won, Patriot second, Yorkville Belle third. Time, 1:40.

Fifth race, six furlongs, Entre won, Zorling second, Stalactite third. Time, 1:12-1/2.

Sixth race, seven furlongs, Sir George won, Onward second, Nellie Young third. Time, 1:27-1/2.

At Latonia Park.
Cincinnati, June 4.—First race, six furlongs, Melody won, Corveta second, Warren Leand third. Time, 1:18.

Second race, one mile and a sixteenth, Meunier won, Flower Dells second, Bob Freyhe third. Time, 1:31-1/2.

Third race, mile and eighth, Greenwell won, Happiness second, Carlisle third. Time, 1:12-1/2.

Fourth race, one mile, Y. O. Tambien won, Harry Welden second, Rorka third. Time, 1:41.

Fifth race, one mile and a sixteenth, Sarah Rany won, Lady Jane second, Afternoon third. Time, 1:40-1/2.

Sixth race, one mile and a sixteenth, John Berkley won, Warplot second, Lake Breeze third. Time, 1:51-1/2.

POLITICS IN THE FOURTH.
The Candidates Who Are Going to Ask for Public Favor.

Carrollton, Ga., June 4.—(Special.)—Congressional politics are warming up in the old fourth and it seems now that a free-for-all fight will be had with a half dozen aspirants in the field. The "fussy fourth" always comes to the front with a big fight, and it seems that the previous record will not be broken this time.

Hon. Charles L. Meriwether, the present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election and Hon. Ben Swanson, of Troup; Hon. Warren Hill, of Meriwether, have announced themselves as candidates and there are several "dark horses" who are lying in wait for the congressional chair with vigor. Meriwether, who has a tight grip on the people and he is going to be hard to handle. In his own county, Corveta, he will give a solid vote for other men who are running. The fact is old Corveta will give his favorite a rousing endorsement whenever it comes to a primary election, and Meriwether is a man in congress. His county alliance brought him forward two years ago and gave him a hearty endorsement, which he will give again, together with the non-alignment element. Mr. Meriwether was an aspirant at the time. He owned a large farm near Turin and he was called from this farm to be the standard bearer for the democracy in the fourth. He was not endorsed as an alliance man, but a straightforward, dyed-in-the-wool democrat and a life-long farmer.

The friends of Hon. Warren Hill, of Meriwether, have pushed him to the front and his county has given him a rousing endorsement, and his candidacy is being pushed in other counties with vigor. A democratic mass meeting in Troup county gave the work of Congressman Moses a rousing endorsement some time ago at LaGrange, but since that time Moses of Troup favorite sons has come in the race in the person of Hon. Ben Swanson, and he will probably get the delegates from Troup and have a fighting chance in the convention.

Besides the three gentlemen above mentioned, there are others who are said to be "feeling around" and possibly will be in the race. Among these are Judge Williams, of Harris county, and Hon. Thomas W. Grimes, of Columbus.

Josiah also has it that the great mogul of Meriwether, Hon. Henry R. Harris, is behind the scenes and will take the nomination in case of a deadlock. Mr. Harris is booked to speak at Franklin, Heard county, on next Tuesday. This speaking is said to be in the interest of Warren Hill, but many think it means Henry R. Harris.

Mr. Moses's claim that this candidate in every county business is in the interest of defeat Moses. They say the opposition has attempted to get out candidates in every county in the district so that there would be a split in the convention and a chance to put in some tied-out horse. This tied-out horse is said to be Hon. Henry R. Harris.

The Moses men say that Carrollton county will give Moses a solid delegation and as far as the observation of a writer goes this is true. Corveta will go for Moses, and Heard, it is said, will do likewise. This makes ten votes. Troup will give Swanson four, and Meriwether will give Warren Hill four. The Moses men say that Harris county will vote for Moses, unless a local candidate enters the race, and the same is claimed for Muscogee and Marion. Unless Tom Grimes runs, Talbot and Charlton counties are claimed safe for Moses, which, if true, will give him certain fourteen votes on first ballot. The opinion would be that eighteen votes according to the above calculation. These eighteen votes are scattered among four candidates.

Shot and Killed.
Greenwood, S. C., June 4.—(Special.)—William Greene shot and killed John Sander here last night. It is said that Sander had for more than a year been in intimate with Greene's wife. He was warned many times to keep from Greene's house, but failed to do so.

Next Thursday St. Paul's M. E. church will have an excursion to Tallahassee.

At Camp Northern last Sunday the Brunswick Riflemen entertained Lieutenant J. V. H. Nash, H. F. West and S. W. Gay, of Atlanta. The Riflemen gave a grand fireworks display and will receive a hearty welcome here at any time.

Dora Meagan, aged seven years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Meagan, 230 Fraser street, was severely bitten by a dog yesterday afternoon near her home. The wound was cauterized and dressed by Dr. Brown.

The remains of Mrs. Frances M. Loyd passed through Atlanta yesterday for Charlotte, where they will be laid to rest.

Editor B. T. Allen, of The Union Gazette, and Editor Albert Winter, of The Thomasville News, the climax was reached yesterday, when Editor Allen published Editor Winter as either a "northern" carpet bagger or a "southern" scoundrel. He feared that the two angry editors would "come together." The row is all about politics.

Two Angry Editors.
Tifton, Ga., June 4.—(Special.)—There is evidently a lively row going on between Editor B. T. Allen, of The Union Gazette, and Editor Albert Winter, of The Thomasville News. The climax was reached yesterday, when Editor Allen published Editor Winter as either a "northern" carpet bagger or a "southern" scoundrel. He feared that the two angry editors would "come together." The row is all about politics.

Canterloupes are finding their way from the southwest to the Atlanta market.

Charlie Johnson, a small negro girl ran away from her home in Decatur yesterday, and was caught late in the afternoon on the street by Captain Wright. Her mother was glad to see her today.

Mack Smith, who is charged with embezzlement, is in no way connected with the drugist, Mr. Stovall Smith. He belongs to a different family.

Two Angry Editors.
Tifton, Ga., June 4.—(Special.)—There is evidently a lively row going on between Editor B. T. Allen, of The Union Gazette, and Editor Albert Winter, of The Thomasville News. The climax was reached yesterday, when Editor Allen published Editor Winter as either a "northern" carpet bagger or a "southern" scoundrel. He feared that the two angry editors would "come together." The row is all about politics.

Canterloupes are finding their way from the southwest to the Atlanta market.

Charlie Johnson, a small negro girl ran away from her home in Decatur yesterday, and was caught late in the afternoon on the street by Captain Wright. Her mother was glad to see her today.

Mack Smith, who is charged with embezzlement, is in no way connected with the drugist, Mr. Stovall Smith. He belongs to a different family.

Two Angry Editors.
Tifton, Ga., June 4.—(Special.)—There is evidently a lively row going on between Editor B. T. Allen, of The Union Gazette, and Editor Albert Winter, of The Thomasville News. The climax was reached yesterday, when Editor Allen published Editor Winter as either a "northern" carpet bagger or a "southern" scoundrel. He feared that the two angry editors would "come together." The row is all about politics.

Canterloupes are finding their way from the southwest to the Atlanta market.

Charlie Johnson, a small negro girl ran away from her home in Decatur yesterday, and was caught late in the afternoon on the street by Captain Wright. Her mother was glad to see her today.

Mack Smith, who is charged with embezzlement, is in no way connected with the drugist, Mr. Stovall Smith. He belongs to a different family.

Two Angry Editors.
Tifton, Ga., June 4.—(Special.)—There is evidently a lively row going on between Editor B. T. Allen, of The Union Gazette, and Editor Albert Winter, of The Thomasville News. The climax was reached yesterday, when Editor Allen published Editor Winter as either a "northern" carpet bagger or a "southern" scoundrel. He feared that the two angry editors would "come together." The row is all about politics.

THE NAVAL STORES BUSINESS.

An Unsatisfactory State of Affairs Among the Dealers.

Savannah, Ga., June 4.—(Special.)—The naval stores business is apparently in a bad way. Prices have steadily fallen and the output is assuming alarming proportions. A considerable uneasiness is felt on this account, owing to the large indebtedness of many operators to the factors.

This must be paid before the merchants are settled with their present creditors. The operators are more likely to lose than to make money.

A prominent Savannah factor, recognized as one of the best informed men in the business, says that the lowest point touched by turpentine last month, 27 cents, was the lowest price known for a number of years past. The statistics show the receipts for the season to be about 31 per cent in excess of the number of barrels received during the corresponding period of last year, while for the month of May alone the receipts were 27-1/2 per cent greater than for May, 1891.

This heavy increase has rendered valueless all estimates and predictions as to the crop harvest. At this rate the receipts of spirits at Savannah must be nearly three hundred thousand barrels this season.

The Mirror of Commerce will publish in its forthcoming number an article by a leading factor. He says: "Many theories have been advanced as to the probable cause of the increased production, but none seems to fully explain the matter. It is claimed by some that competition among the factors for business is primarily the cause of it. The last two years the number of factors in the business has increased from seven to eleven. Each new house started took more or less patronage from the old houses. Then the old houses hastened to replace the loss by taking on more new business. The new houses, of course, were not satisfied with what they captured from the old houses, and accordingly put out money to build up new places. And so the increase in production began, has continued and will continue until the scarcity of pine timber renders further increase impossible. Some factors are advocating the throwing away of 20 per cent of the old boxes being worked. This would be beneficial to the market if it were generally adopted, but we anticipate that the producers would not agree to it."

A THRIVING TOWN.
Statesboro, Ga., June 4.—(Special.)—Only a few years ago the name of this town was scarcely known outside of Bulloch county. Yet today there is not a town in Georgia that is attracting such wide-spread attention as is Statesboro. Our population is increasing rapidly. It is a young, energetic and are determined to make Statesboro a city of which not only Georgia but the south shall feel proud.

This year, thousands are hard at work, building has gone on at the rate of one house per week. A twenty-five room brick hotel is among the improvements. The future and artistic well as now being honored. Our educational and religious advantages can't be surpassed in the state. Another evidence that our town while it is growing in population and wealth is increasing in popularity. It is that a number of important meetings have been held here this year, and the people's party convention which was to have been held in Savannah on the 28th inst. is now in Statesboro. Of all states in the union, Georgia is the best; of all the counties in Georgia, Bulloch is the best; of all the farms in the country, Statesboro stands first.

NEWS FROM CANTON.
Canton, Ga., June 4.—(Special.)—On Wednesday of week before last Virgil, the eleven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Cline, of Canton, was found dead in the foot between the two smaller ones and on Wednesday of last week law set up and the little fellow died in great agony on Friday at Canton, Ga. He was a bright, industrious boy, the pride and joy of his parents.

A young couple from Forsyth county came down to the Marietta and North Georgia railroad from Ball Ground, Ga., early morning and in the parlors of the Ellis house, plighted their love, constancy and vows in wedlock. The couple was Ed H. Wilk and Miss F. M. Wilk, of Ball Ground, Ga. The wedding was a double wedding and the bride and groom were united in holy matrimony.

On the 14th of this month Senator J. H. Johnston, of Milton county, and Miss Jennie Chamblee, daughter of George W. Chamblee, who lives near this place, will be united in holy matrimony.

Our third party friends intend having a big rally at Shiloh camp ground on July 14th, and it is expected that Tom Watson will be present.

THE FRUIT CROP.
Marshallville, Ga., June 4.—(Special.)—The shipment of peaches has begun in earnest from here. Five hundred cases have already been forwarded for which remuneration is being received.

The Alexander, the variety being shipped, is unusually well developed this season, being ripe to the seed, and bearing upon its stalk the ruddy tinge of June's warm sun.

These are the best of what is to come—the tempters for the regular course: Georgia Belle, Chas. Free, Thurber, General Lee and Elberta.

Millions for Heirs.
From the National View.
When the Huguenots were expelled and their property confiscated, 200 years ago, the DuPre's owned, in France, a large estate on which there was a village of paper makers and farmers. This has become a great city. Now when they are dead, it is estimated at \$40,000,000. Sixty or seventy years after the death of King Louis IX, his decrees were revoked. The DuPre's returned to France and recovered their property, have now become extinct and the vast estate reverts to the branch of the Huguenot DuPre's, of Virginia, Canada and Georgia, and they are multitudinous. French lawyers are writing to this country about these facts and a convention of the family at Raleigh or Atlanta is talked about. Mrs. Yancy, of Raleigh, N. C., is said to be the heiress of Montezuma, and the journalist, Louis DuPre, late of Washington and Central America, are as "blue-blooded" as Mr. Bayard.

Fruit-Cade is the latest fad in soda drinks. Try it at Elkin-Watson Drug Co.

FOUND.
The party who took silk umbrella from the street door of the street school yesterday please return to 213 Whitehall st.

LOST—A lady's gold watch, somewhere between depot and Georgia Female Seminary. Reward \$1.00. Call on J. W. VanHousen, Gainesville, Ga.

LOST—By not buying your furniture from M. Haverly, the only bargain man south of 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad street.

FOUND—That you can take Georgia road train company to Decatur, take your friend along, get Laird's big picnic bus and go to Stone Mountain, South River, East Lake, Housatonic mills or any other place or night. Call us, telephone 120, 4 calls.

FOUND—The nearest ladies' chiffoniers, combinations and bookcases in the south are at M. Haverly's 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad.

FOUND—The cheapest and best furniture at the lowest prices in the city. M. Haverly, 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad.

FOUND—The best and cheapest line of party goods and office chairs at Haverly's, 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad.

FOUND—That M. Haverly has 1,000 chairs in stock which he will offer from 35 cents to \$200 each. 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad.

FOUND—The best and cheapest line of party goods and office chairs at Haverly's, 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad.

FOUND—That M. Haverly has 1,000 chairs in stock which he will offer from 35 cents to \$200 each. 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad.

FOUND—The best and cheapest line of party goods and office chairs at Haverly's, 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad.

FOUND—That M. Haverly has 1,000 chairs in stock which he will offer from 35 cents to \$200 each. 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad.

FOUND—The best and cheapest line of party goods and office chairs at Haverly's, 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad.

FOUND—That M. Haverly has 1,000 chairs in stock which he will offer from 35 cents to \$200 each. 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad.

FOUND—The best and cheapest line of party goods and office chairs at Haverly's, 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad.

FOUND—That M. Haverly has 1,000 chairs in stock which he will offer from 35 cents to \$200 each. 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad.

FOUND—The best and cheapest line of party goods and office chairs at Haverly's, 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad.

FOUND—That M. Haverly has 1,000 chairs in stock which he will offer from 35 cents to \$200 each. 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad.

FOUND—The best and cheapest line of party goods and office chairs at Haverly's, 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad.

FOUND—That M. Haverly has 1,000 chairs in stock which he will offer from 35 cents to \$200 each. 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad.

FOUND—The best and cheapest line of party goods and office chairs at Haverly's, 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad.

FOUND—That M. Haverly has 1,000 chairs in stock which he will offer from 35 cents to \$200 each. 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad.

FOUND—The best and cheapest line of party goods and office chairs at Haverly's, 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad.

FOUND—That M. Haverly has 1,000 chairs in stock which he will offer from 35 cents to \$200 each. 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad.

FOUND—The best and cheapest line of party goods and office chairs at Haverly's, 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad.

FOUND—That M. Haverly has 1,000 chairs in stock which he will offer from 35 cents to \$200 each. 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad.

FOUND—The best and cheapest line of party goods and office chairs at Haverly's, 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad.

FOUND—That M. Haverly has 1,000 chairs in stock which he will offer from 35 cents to \$200 each. 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad.

FOUND—The best and cheapest line of party goods and office chairs at Haverly's, 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad.

FOUND—That M. Haverly has 1,000 chairs in stock which he will offer from 35 cents to \$200 each.

ADWAS

READY RELIEF.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

INTERNALLY, a half to a teaspoonful in a half tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sore Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick-Headache, Diarrhea, Colic, Indigestion and all internal pains. 50c per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

An excellent mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach or Bowels.

Taken according to directions, it will restore health and renew vitality.

Price, 25c a box. Sold by all druggists, or mailed by RADWAY & CO., 23 Warren St., New York, on receipt of price.

ad—day sun wit top col n mile ft hand taste.

THE EXCHANGE BANK

Organized Yesterday, to Begin Business September 1st.

THE DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS ELECTED

Judge E. B. Rosser, President, G. R. DeSaussure, Vice President and Secretary, and R. C. DeSaussure, Cashier.

A new bank with \$100,000 capital was organized in Atlanta yesterday afternoon, and will begin business on the 1st of September.

The new institution begins business under flattering auspices. Its directors are well known in business circles, and their names will attract a large patronage. The officers all stand high, and their names will give character to the bank.

The name is the Exchange bank, and it was organized under a charter secured by Mr. E. B. Rosser, who is the president. The organization was effected in the office of Rosser & Carter, over the Merchants' bank. The stockholders' meeting elected the following directors:

E. B. Rosser, T. J. Treadwell, Clark Howell, Jr., A. J. McCord, A. L. Waldo, Z. D. Harrison, George H. Sims, Joseph E. Gains, C. DeSaussure, John D. Maloney and Percy W. Rosser.

The directors elected the following officers: E. B. Rosser, president; G. R. DeSaussure, vice president and secretary; R. C. DeSaussure, cashier; Rosser & Carter, attorneys.

The authorized capital is \$100,000, and of this amount about sixty thousand dollars has been subscribed. The balance will be made up by September 1st, when the bank will open business. It will be a regular bank of deposit and will work for the best class of business.

The president, Judge E. B. Rosser, is a native of Newton county, and did business in that county up to the war. He went into the army and on his return began business at Conyers, where he accumulated property, and filled the position of judge of Rockdale county. In 1877 he represented his county in the constitutional convention. In 1880 he moved to Atlanta, and has lived here since, a prosperous and highly respected citizen. His investments have been successful, and his fortune has steadily increased. Today he is one of the best esteemed business men in the city.

Mr. George R. DeSaussure, the vice president and secretary, lately vice president of the Southern Trust and Banking Company, came to Atlanta from South Carolina in 1876, and since that time has been engaged in the banking business. For years he held a position in the Atlanta National bank, where he worked his way up from subordinate positions to one of honor and responsibility, and throughout the sixteen years of his residence here he has borne a high reputation, and has won an enviable reputation among business men. He has been long treasurer of the Young Men's Library, and the prosperity of that institution is largely due to his financial ability.

Mr. R. C. DeSaussure, the cashier, a brother of the vice president, came to Atlanta from South Carolina in 1878, and has been connected with the bank since that time. For more than ten years he was an employee of the Atlanta National bank, where he and his brother got their training. In the DeSaussure brothers make a strong team.

Messrs. Rosser & Carter, the attorneys of the new bank, hold a similar relation to the Merchants' bank and rank deservedly high in their profession.

On yesterday Messrs. G. R. and R. C. DeSaussure severed their connection with the Southern Trust and Banking Company, and will, until the 1st of September, devote their energies to insurance and investments. They will be connected with the DeSaussure, Investments and Southern Securities.

HE WANTS \$10,000.

Mr. M. J. Prysock Brings Suit Against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Mr. M. J. Prysock yesterday filed in the clerk's office a damage suit for \$10,000 against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Mr. Prysock alleges that he was crossing Hunter street, near the Fulton county jail, when the engine of the company turned the corner unexpectedly and struck him with a force that hurled him insensibly to the ground. His right arm was broken, his left leg broken, and his body in other places injured by the severity of the fall. The accident occurred the 11th day of last April.

The plaintiff, a fifty-two years old man at the time of the accident, was earning a salary of \$50 a month. He thinks from the nature of the injury, which has lessened his capacity for work and reduced his expectancy of life, that he is fully entitled to the sum claimed in his petition.

OUT AT THE RIVER.

An Important Sale Out at the River—What It Means to Atlanta.

Beginning at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning one of the most important real estate sales of the year will be held. This is the sale of the property of Mr. J. W. Spinks, situated on the banks of the Chattahoochee, in what has been christened Riverside park.

The particular significance of this sale lies in the fact that it is the first property on the river to be sold in residence lots. The property is said to be beautifully located, and as there are indications of a decided growth on the river and in that direction, this first sale will be watched with interest.

Angostura Bitters, endorsed by physicians and chemists for purity and wholesomeness. Dr. J. G. R. Siegel & Sons, sole manufacturers. Ask your druggist.

TEACHERS ELECTED.

The Board of Education Makes Several Changes in the Schools.

A FULL LIST OF THE TEACHERS.

Proceedings of the Board Yesterday—Professor W. M. Slaton, Principal of the Boys' High School.

The board of education met in the high school building yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing teachers for the next school year.

Several changes were made in the way of shifting teachers from one school to another, but only a few of the old teachers were dropped.

Major W. F. Slaton was re-elected superintendent.

Professor W. A. Bass, who has been for years the principal of the Boys' High school, is now the principal of the night school and assistant superintendent.

Professor W. M. Slaton takes the place of Professor Bass as principal of the Boys' High school and Professor L. M. Landrum goes to the second grade high school. The place of Professor Landrum in Walker street school is given to Professor A. N. Wilson.

Mrs. G. B. DeSaussure succeeds Mrs. W. F. Johnson as assistant principal of Ivy, and Miss L. Passmore takes the place of Miss Mattie Haygood as assistant principal of Fair. Mrs. W. F. Johnson is made the new principal of Edgewood avenue.

Salaries were equalized and were fixed generally without reference to any individual.

A new grade was added to the business course of the Girls' High school, and Mrs. A. T. Wise was elected teacher. Another was also added to State street school and Miss Pearl Hodges was elected to fill the position.

In Fraser street school the two first grades were united and the third grade divided into two separate divisions.

The other changes that were made by the board will appear from the full list of teachers given below.

W. F. Slaton, Superintendent
W. A. Bass, Assistant Superintendent
W. C. Davis, Musical Director

W. M. Slaton, Principal
L. M. Landrum, Second Grade
M. L. Brittain, First Grade
M. L. Brittain, First Grade

Girls' High School.
Miss M. C. Sergeant, Assistant Principal
Miss Jennie Armstrong, Assistant Principal
Miss Abbie Callaway, Third Grade
Miss Julia C. Hill, Second Grade
Miss Katie B. Massey, Second Grade
Miss Katie R. Hillyer, Second Grade
Miss Nina Hornady, First Grade
Miss J. G. Scuthin, First Grade
Miss Agnes Morgan, First Grade

Business Course, Girls' High School.
Mrs. Corrine Douglas, Assistant Principal
Mrs. J. W. Wise, First Grade
Miss Laura Morgan, First Grade

Ivy Street School.
Miss Eva H. Prather, Assistant Principal
Miss G. B. DeSaussure, Assistant Principal
Miss Minnie Quinn, Seventh Grade
Miss Poca Hutchinson, Sixth Grade
Miss Annie Hornady, Fourth Grade
Miss Katie King, Fourth Grade
Miss Lolla L. Tuller, Third Grade
Miss Helen Gershon, Second Grade
Miss Clara W. Bradley, First Grade

Crew Street School.
Miss Aurelia Roach, Assistant Principal
Miss M. C. DeSaussure, Assistant Principal
Miss Mattie F. Andrews, Seventh Grade
Miss L. A. Patton, Sixth Grade
Miss Julia T. Rutland, Fifth Grade
Miss Julia T. Rutland, Fourth Grade
Mrs. E. B. Gregory, Third Grade
Miss Annie Steinhauser, Second Grade
Miss Annie Steinhauser, Second Grade

Walker Street School.
A. N. Wilson, Assistant Principal
Miss Anna B. Burt, Assistant Principal
Miss Julia T. Rutland, Seventh Grade
Miss J. B. Beerman, Seventh Grade
Miss Julia K. Kuchum, Sixth Grade
Miss Annie Duggan, Sixth Grade
Miss Clara L. Rosenfeld, Fifth Grade
Miss Eddie Walsh, Fifth Grade
Miss Ella V. Walker, Fourth Grade
Miss Lizzie Gershon, Fourth Grade
Miss Helen Jones, Third Grade
Miss Clara L. Rosenfeld, Second Grade
Miss Annie Steinhauser, Second Grade
Miss Annie Steinhauser, Second Grade

Marietta Street School.
Mrs. F. S. Whitfield, Assistant Principal
Mrs. C. E. DeSaussure, Assistant Principal
Miss M. L. Pitts, Seventh Grade
Miss M. E. Harris, Sixth Grade
Miss M. E. Harris, Sixth Grade
Miss Kate F. Sprenger, Fourth Grade
Miss Lilla M. Crawford, Third Grade
Miss Lilla M. Crawford, Third Grade
Miss Eliza A. Mills, First Grade

Fair Street School.
Mrs. A. H. Smith, Assistant Principal
Miss Louisa Passmore, Assistant Principal
Miss Louisa Passmore, Assistant Principal
Miss Louisa Passmore, Assistant Principal
Miss Louisa Passmore, Assistant Principal
Miss Louisa Passmore, Assistant Principal
Miss Louisa Passmore, Assistant Principal
Miss Louisa Passmore, Assistant Principal

Cathoun Street School.
Mrs. H. R. Echols, Assistant Principal
Miss Nellie Dibble, Assistant Principal
Miss Nellie Dibble, Assistant Principal
Miss Nellie Dibble, Assistant Principal
Miss Nellie Dibble, Assistant Principal
Miss Nellie Dibble, Assistant Principal
Miss Nellie Dibble, Assistant Principal
Miss Nellie Dibble, Assistant Principal

Fraser Street School.
Mrs. C. C. Knight, Assistant Principal
Miss Florence Culpepper, Assistant Principal
Miss Mattie E. Henderson, Sixth Grade
Miss Mattie E. Henderson, Sixth Grade
Miss Mattie E. Henderson, Sixth Grade
Miss Mattie E. Henderson, Sixth Grade
Miss Mattie E. Henderson, Sixth Grade
Miss Mattie E. Henderson, Sixth Grade

Edgewood Avenue School.
Mrs. W. F. Johnson, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal

Edgewood Avenue School.
Mrs. W. F. Johnson, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal

Edgewood Avenue School.
Mrs. W. F. Johnson, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal

Edgewood Avenue School.
Mrs. W. F. Johnson, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal

Edgewood Avenue School.
Mrs. W. F. Johnson, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal

Edgewood Avenue School.
Mrs. W. F. Johnson, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal

Edgewood Avenue School.
Mrs. W. F. Johnson, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal

Edgewood Avenue School.
Mrs. W. F. Johnson, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal

Edgewood Avenue School.
Mrs. W. F. Johnson, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal

Edgewood Avenue School.
Mrs. W. F. Johnson, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal

Edgewood Avenue School.
Mrs. W. F. Johnson, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal

Edgewood Avenue School.
Mrs. W. F. Johnson, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal

Edgewood Avenue School.
Mrs. W. F. Johnson, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal

Edgewood Avenue School.
Mrs. W. F. Johnson, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal

Edgewood Avenue School.
Mrs. W. F. Johnson, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal

Edgewood Avenue School.
Mrs. W. F. Johnson, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal

Edgewood Avenue School.
Mrs. W. F. Johnson, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal

Edgewood Avenue School.
Mrs. W. F. Johnson, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal

Edgewood Avenue School.
Mrs. W. F. Johnson, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal

Edgewood Avenue School.
Mrs. W. F. Johnson, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal
Miss Maggie Browning, Assistant Principal

Miss Julia Shely, Third Grade
Miss Laurence Chandler, Second Grade
Miss Williams S. Jones, First Grade
Houston Street School.

W. B. Matthews, Assistant Principal
Mrs. Julia Turner, Assistant Principal
Miss M. C. Hill, Seventh Grade
Miss A. D. Badger, Sixth Grade
Miss M. C. Hill, Sixth Grade
Miss M. C. Hill, Fifth Grade
Miss M. C. Hill, Fourth Grade
Miss M. C. Hill, Third Grade
Miss M. C. Hill, Second Grade
Miss M. C. Hill, First Grade
Mitchell Street School.

F. G. Shelton, Assistant Principal
Miss Nellie McCook, Assistant Principal
Miss M. C. Hill, Seventh Grade
Miss Mabel Johnson, Sixth Grade
Miss Mabel Johnson, Fifth Grade
Miss Mabel Johnson, Fourth Grade
Miss Mabel Johnson, Third Grade
Miss Mabel Johnson, Second Grade
Miss Mabel Johnson, First Grade
Roach Street School.

E. L. Chew, Assistant Principal
Miss Hattie M. Sturdivant, Third Grade
Miss M. C. Hill, Second Grade
Miss Sarah E. Dotter, First Grade
The above report of official and the superintendent, W. F. Slaton, desires to assign new positions to signify their acceptance in person or by exchange of salaries. All information concerning which will be furnished by the superintendent upon application.

THE "CHIMES OF NORMANDY."

Preparations for the Production About Completed—Something of the Performance.

Preparations for the performance of the "Chimes of Normandy" by the local opera club are about completed. A full stage rehearsal was held at the opera house last night, and two more will occur, with or without accompaniment, before the first public performance Thursday night.

It is safe to say that these productions surpass any other ever seen in Atlanta. The music, as everybody knows, is famous for its brightness and sparkle, and the force of the Atlanta club will be seen in its best. The director, Mr. Will King, the chorus to take their music with a vim and dash which produces the most stirring effects. Again the fact is made apparent that amateur chorus can sing with a zest which none but the largest and best of professional companies can approach.

With all credit to the ladies and gentlemen who by their special study and hard work will improve the principal characters, the greatest feature of the Atlanta Opera Club is the chorus. It is large and strong.

Mr. Hart of Sorpette will be enacted by Miss Hattie Jones, a lady new to the Atlanta public. She possesses a remarkably sweet voice of pure soprano quality, and will produce a fine effect in the impression. Mrs. William Dowling will be a most modest and graceful Germaine, her delightful voice appearing to great advantage in the lovely songs which she sings.

Miss Hattie Jones, Miss Kate Hillyer, Miss Nina Hornady, Miss J. G. Scuthin, Miss Agnes Morgan, Miss Corrine Douglas, Mrs. J. W. Wise, Miss Laura Morgan, Miss Eva H. Prather, Miss G. B. DeSaussure, Miss Minnie Quinn, Miss Poca Hutchinson, Miss Annie Hornady, Miss Katie King, Miss Lolla L. Tuller, Miss Helen Gershon, Miss Clara W. Bradley, Miss Aurelia Roach, Miss M. C. DeSaussure, Miss Mattie F. Andrews, Miss L. A. Patton, Miss Julia T. Rutland, Mrs. E. B. Gregory, Miss Annie Steinhauser, Miss Annie Steinhauser.

Mr. Will King, the leading tenor of the club, will be the Grenichieux. His beautiful tenor voice and dramatic powers are well known to every Atlantian. Mr. Fred Thompson will sustain the immensely difficult baritone role of Henri, the marquis of Coqueron, and, especially, the most exacting role of the opera, and Mr. Thompson will be a great success in it, as is entirely apparent from his work at rehearsal.

Mr. R. B. Ward is a new man in dramatic work in Atlanta. He has had some experience in California. He has labored ceaselessly for the good of the production, performing the arduous task of directing the stage, and he will assume the part of Gaspard, the miser.

Mr. Bert Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.

Mr. Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.

Mr. Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.

Mr. Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.

Mr. Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.

Mr. Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.

Mr. Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.

Mr. Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.

Mr. Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.

Mr. Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.

Mr. Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.

Mr. Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.

Mr. Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.

Mr. Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.

Mr. Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.

Mr. Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.

Mr. Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.

Mr. Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.

Mr. Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.

Mr. Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.

Mr. Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.

Mr. Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.

Mr. Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.

Mr. Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.

Mr. Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.

Mr. Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.

Mr. Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.

Mr. Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.

Mr. Storer has an admirable part as the Bailiff, which his splendid voice enables him to play to the hilt. Mr. Storer will be a very strong one. Of course it is not expected that these ladies and gentlemen who are amateurs, will have the style or bearing of professionals. The public will not expect or demand it. The ease and assurance which are necessary for the best of dramatic work will, however, be very acceptable, with no hint of coarseness, and the singing will be admirable, and no suffering comparison with any professional company.